INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

VOL XXI NO 203 BOMBAY: TUESDAY. AUGUST 29, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SPEEDING UP RESERVE BANK BILL THIS SESSION

Out Of The Gloaming.

In Britain the M.P.'s are trying to get rid of Home Secretary Gilmour. How he must be wishing for an Ordinance Act! One lathi charge, or an order to call on Lord Trenchard five times a day would cure these presumptuous M.P.'s.

* * * *

In India our Home Members are happier. The Police make charges, then the H.M.'s make theirs. They charges which need not be proved, and they never apologise.

* * * *

The Indian administration has taken tremendous strides in the last few years, and Britain is left panting behind.

* * * *

The "Daily Gazette" believes that Nature created buttocks for a good smacking or flogging. We are inclined to agree with our Karachi contemporary. It should be rewarded for its great discovery by a good flogging in public.

* * * *

In former days Anglo-Indian editors were flogged by irate military men. But these are days of non-violence and civil disobedience. Unfortunately. however, the "Daily Gazette" editor is a fire-eater and he won't have anything to do with civility or even courtesy.

* * * *

Since he insists on it and since Nature demands it, in justice to him, he must be satisfied. We dare not refuse anything to Anglo-India. Its wishes must be fulfilled.

* * * *

We respectfully suggest that the "Times of India" staff should be made to sit as judges at this public exhibition of Nature's craving for a good flogging or buttock smacking.

* * * *

The Home Member once confided to the Council that only a stout rattan was used for whipping on the buttocks. In Muslim countries they do it on the bare soles. Tastes differ, but the question of which is superior might be decided by giving the Karachi editor a taste of both.

* * * *

Rothermere writes of the Nazi nightmare in glowing terms and says Nazi atrocities are but a "few isolated acts of violence," and that it is the triumph of youth! His only regret as a sexagenarian and an Englishman must be that he can't dip his own hand in this bloody triumph.

* * * *

The Nazis are doing extremely well by their triumph,—what with looting and confiscation of other people's property. He says he welcomes it,—there is no doubt about it, when there is money in it.

* * * *

He asks British youth to study and imitate the Nazis, who are Social-Democrats in Germany—they give work to Christians and concentration camps to the Jews. A proper division of benefits which suits the Rothermere *jat* for ultimately Nazis will divide the swag with the millionaires who finance them.

* * * *

Rothermere asks them not to be afraid of an overdose of castor oil, since Italy has been administering it for the last ten years. What may be good for the Italian climate may not be for the British. though an overdose to Rothermere would do him much good.

* * * *

However, Nazis have a just cause—they want to get rid of the alien element! But Rothermere doesn't recommend that for India, of course.

* * * *

The blessed people of Midnapur paid Rs. 58,272 for additional Police for one year. Very charitable and even creditable, though Bombay must have its pride of place. Whenever a riot takes place, we pay by lakhs.

* * * *

That is because we cannot yield our place to any other town or city. Midnapur, however, must be excessively loyal, either to the Police or to the Government—and must be given due credit.

* * * *

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

There is a law of self defence superior to all wretched bourgeois prattle about law and order.—Adolph Hitler.

* * * *

Jones was spending his summer holiday at a small seaside fishing village. Returning to his boarding-house on the first day after a tour of the beauty spots, he got into conversation with a young fellow-boarder.

"Well," he said. "I have had my first look round and have at once been struck by the beauty of the place."

The young fellow looked a trifle dazed.

"Gosh, old chap," he said, "you're a quick worker. It took me three days to find her, and she handed me a terrific wallop, too."

Bombay Condemns Frontier Bombing

Haven't Pathans Babies Asks Chegla

Chota Kabrastan Meeting Urges Government To Abandon 'Baby Killing' Warfare

A resolution condemning the aerial bombing in Frontier villages as offending "all cannons of civilization and humanitarian principles" and urging upon Government to abandon "this unjust and cruel method of warfare", was passed at a largely attended public meeting of Mussalmans held at Chota Kabr stan on Monday night.

The meeting was convened by the Ahrar Party. and the principal resolution was supported among others, by Maulana Mahomed Irfan of the Central Khilafat Committeee, Bombay.

Mr. M. C. Chagla who presided declared that there was nothing communal about the meeting and that it was not a case of Mussalmans fighting for Muslim rights. They were there, because every cannon of civilization has been violated.

"During the War when there were air raids in England, Germans were attacked as "baby killers." Haven't the Pathans got any babies? Does a Pathan mother feel less than an English mothr if anything happens to her children? asked the speaker stating that aerial bombing caused terrible suffering to the innocent.

QUESTION TO COMMUNALISTS.

In conclusion Mr. Chagla said: There is one point I wish specially to emphasise before this Muslim audience. We nationalists are always maligned and defamed as anti-Muslims, because we believe in working for the freedom of our country in co-operation with our Hindu brethren. We are told we are being fooled by the Hindus. And our true ally should be the British Government. I wish to ask those of my Muslim friends who believe in this Anglo-Muslim alliance. What has the Government done for the Mussalmans? And have they respected their most sacred sentiments? They have gone and made war on a brave Muslim people. they have devastated the villages of innocent Muslims and yet they pose themselves as the friends and allies of the Muslims.

Continuing Mr. Chagla said:—

PIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

At the disarmament Conference, England herself was enthusiastically in favour of aerial bombardment being given up as a weapon and method of warfare. Long speeches were delivered and pious resolutions passed pointing out the horrors of this form of bombardment. But England very carefully and very astutely made a reservation in favour of herslef, that as far the outlying parts of the Empire were concerned she should be allowed to use this particular method to curb their uncivilised ardour.

It has always struck me that England is like the old Italian deity-Janus which had two faces—one in front of the head and the other behind it. When sitting in the Council of European nations England is always eloquent about sacred and noble principles. That is the face that is meant for Europe. But the other face is turned towards Asia. And there she deliberately gives the go-bye to those very principles to which she has been paying lip-service in the League of Nations, Disarmament Conference and other Conferences of which we have such a plethora in Europe. In Europe she talks of democracy self-determination. In India she governs the country by ordinances. In Europe she holds up her hands at the very idea of defenceless people being bombed. On the Frontier she proceeds to over-awe and strike terror into the brave tribes. What is the explanations of Government? It is the old one. The Frontier people are uncivilised, and what is good for England is not good enough for these savages. I am afraid this distinction between civilised and uncivilised is slightly overdone. Civilisation is after all a relative term. And if England looks down upon these brave Pathans as savages for aught we know these virile and stalwart men may have the same contempt for men who preach one thing and practice, quite the contrary.

TWO VOICES.

I am glad to see that voices have been raised even in England to oppose this policy. Papers like the "Daily Herald" and "News Chronicle" have pointed out that England's policy has made the bombing of London in a future war morally defensible.

What are our objections to aerial bombing? They are manifold. In the first place the whole thing is promiscuous. You cannot distinguish between the guilty and the guiltless. You make the innocent go through a terrible suffering because you are not in a position to get hold of the real culprits. This vicarious punishment is opposed to all no-

(Continued On Page 9.)

WANTS TO SEE IT THROUGH

Viceroy Certifies His Own Policy As One Of Consistency

PRAISES DUAL POLICY

Dubs Sir Shanmukham Chetty As His Political Godson, While Latter Hails Him As Guide.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Viceroy responding to Sir Shunmukham Chetty's toast said, 'inter alia' that whether the policy inaugurated since he became the Viceroy was approved or otherwise, at least it had its merit of consistency, namely, while refusing to countenance violation of the law of the land under any circumstances, he had made every effort to push on as quickly as possible the policy of constitutional reforms which would lead India to take her place in a position of absolute equality with that of other Dominions.

He had every intention to remain in office if allowed and if his health and strength permitted. He alluded to Sir Shunmukham Chetty as his political godson, complimenting him on his having so youthfully won spurs and foreshadowed a brilliant career of service in India.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty in proposing toast, urged that no time should be wasted in implementing Government's proposals and paid high tribute to the Viceroy's remarkable combination of tact, strength, sincerity and sympathy with Indian aspirations and trusted that reforms would be inaugurated under his wisdom and experience.—A. P.

Brilliant scenes and stirring oratory marked the occasion, when the Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President, Legislative Assembly gave banquet at the Cecil Hotel to-night to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon.

Covers were laid for 150 guests and those who present were:—His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab and Lady Emerson; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Cassels; Sir George and Lady Schuster; Sir Fazl-i-Husain; Sir Joseph and Lady Bhore; Sir Harry Haig; Sir Frank Noyce; Sir Bepin Behari Ghose many M.L.A.s and press representatives.

After the King's Toast had been honoured, Sir Shanmukham Chetty proposing the toast of Their Excellencies, said:—

On behalf of the Legislative Assemmly and as its spokesman, I offer to Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon a most cordial welcome. We are all happy to see Her Excellency back in our midst after her flying visit to England.

MADRAS MEMORIES.

As President of the Assembly, I have two special reasons to feel gratified that in my work I have the good fortune of being associated with Lord Willingdon. Firstly, it is a personal pleasure, because in him I have an old friend. It was during the period of His Excellency's Governorship of Madras that I began my public career as a member of the Legislative Council, and later as Council Secretary to one of his Ministers. It is, therefore, a matter of particular gratification to me that this old association, has been revived in the more intimate relationship that exists between the Viceroy and the President.

In the second place, as President I have in His Excellency a guide, who has himself been brought up under the shadow of the Speaker's Chair; for some of you may perhaps know that His Excellency is the grandson of a famous speaker of the House of Commons—Speaker Brand.

Then keen interest that Her Excellency also takes in the work of the Assembly is greatly appreciated by all our Members. Her frequent and welcome presence in the Viceregal Box of the Assembly is ample proof of her interest in our proceedings.

NO DARWINISM IN ASSEMBLY

Though our legislatures are in-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Frenzied Deal In Yellow Metal

Montague Norman's Visit To U. S. Is Said To Be Offensive Against 'Gold Bloc'

JOHANNESBERG, August 28.

Frenzied dealings occurred in the Stock Exchange, gamblers speculating on a further rise in gold bought heavily, but profit-taking limited the rise.

In London, despite the fact that gold fell 7½ pence per ounce, gold shares showed great activity on the Stock Exchange.

Regarding the sharp rise in gold, our Commercial correspondent writes:—

The latest statement issued by President Roosevelt was to the effect that there was no prospect of any early inflation. This news improved Dollar by 10 points in London.

At the opening, Dollar-Sterling Cross-Rate was 4.62 3/4.

It is believed a local financial circles that the visit of Mr. Montagu Norman to America is in connection with making common cause with U. S. against 'gold bloc' countries. The stand of 'Gold Bloc' is reported to be hampering the N. R. A. programme and there seems to be a firm determination on the part of "off gold" countries to compel "Gold Bloc" to go off the Gold Standard and raise world commodity prices.

Under this apprehension Franc Cross-Rate opened at 81.81. There was temporary business up to 82.09; but later on, there was a sharp rise to 81.40.

This improvement in Franc was followed by a sharp rise in the price of gold.

Mahatma Gradually Gaining Strength

Will Address Communication To Government In Week's Time

POONA, Aug. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi broke his weekly silence at 11 35 this morning. He had a comfortable night yesterday. He is gradually gaining strength. He has begun to take short walks daily. Mr. Mehta. Nature Cure Specialist attends on him every evening. It is understood that there will be no further medical examination of Gandhiji as no need is felt.

Reverend Andrews and Mr. Jamshed N R Mehta, Mayor of Karachei had interviews with Gandhiji to-day.

It is understood that Gandhiji will address a communication to the Government in about a week's time, provided he is restored to normal health.

Reverend Andrews will be leaving Poona in a few days for Santiniketan, where he has been invited by Dr. Tagore. He hopes to take some part in the Orissa Flood relief work.

He has received an urgent appeal from the relief committee and he has already responded to it. If possible he will go to Cuttack which is the centre of the flood relief committees activities.—A.P.

ATTEMPTED SATEE

Widow Throws Herself On Burning Pyre

DIAMOND HARBOUR, Aug. 28.

Sreekanta Purkayeth died at the age of 24 from the effects of carbuncle. As he had no children, the widow accompanied the body to the cremation ground where she performed the last rites. When the pyre was ablaze, the funeral party stepped aside and sat in a circle at a distance.

Taking advantage of this the young widow who all along was standing by the pyre threw herself into the flame and clung to her deceased husband as fast as she could.

Men ran to her rescue but with all their might they were unable to detach her from the body. At last they extinguished the flames and brought her out in a senseless state. The girl who is still senseless is suffering from extensive burns.—A. P.

MRS. MOTILAL'S HEALTH

Condition Is Serious But Not Dangerous

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru was examined to-day.

Doctors are of opinion that her condition is serious though it is thought that there is no immediate danger.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru was unable to attend to her mother-in-law, because of her heart trouble.—A.P

RAJA REPUDIATES ALLEGATIONS

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Mr. H. D. Raja, President of the Free Thinkers Association, who has been called upon to show cause why he should not be bound down for good behavious, filed a written statement to-day at the Egmore Police Court repudiating the allegations.

Mr. Raja has also field a list of defence witnesses which includes, Mr Rajagopalchari, Mr. Ramdass Bashyam, Mr Spratt, Mr. Dange and Mr. Bradley.

The case has been adjourned to September 6.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK BILL

Schuster Proposes To Pilot It Next Week In Assembly

TALKS WITH LEADERS

Finance Member Plans To Speed Up Measure And Take It To Select Committee.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Associated Press understands that the Reserve Bank Bill is likely to be introduced in the Assembly on Wednesday next week.

Sir George Schuster who arrived here to-day will pilot the Bill.

Talks have already been set on foot with party leaders for selecting representatives to Select Committee.—A. P.

SHEIKH SURRENDERS

Last Diehard Rebel Chief In Morocco

RABAT, Aug. 28.

Reduced to the choice of dying with thirst in the arid Great Atlas stronghold or surrendering his weekened forces, Sheikh Ouskounti, the last Die-hard Barber chieftain, has surrendered.

This action of his completes pacification of the French Morocco with the exception of Ante-Atlas region on extreme south.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DANGER TO FRANC

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Aug. 28.

The financial authorities are watching the movement of the dollar and the pound with eagle eye, and they do not disguise the ultimate danger to Franc remote though it may be to-day. The British policy of following dollar in the interest of trade is fully appreciated, but a question arises as to how long the French foreign trade can stand up against the depreciation of the two Anglo-Saxon currencies.

Some re-assurance is found in the statement to-day by Governor of the Bank of Belgium at annual general meeting that the gold currency countries are in a position to remain on gold. There is little speculative activity on Paris Stock exchange, but not less than it was for the past year.

BIGGEST ECONOMIC GAMBLE.

London August 28. America is engaged on the biggest economic gamble since Lenin impressed his mark on another country with land area and population of the continent, according to Professor Marquand, who has a chair of Industrial Relations at Cardiff University interviewed after his return from seven month's tour of United States of America.

He does not agree with admirers who shout loudly for Britain emulating Americas Blanket Plan as there are so many factor for and against that. It is better to wait for outcome before clamouring for adoption of something which may after all be only another path leading to dictatorship foreign to British ideas and ideals. —(Reuter.)

FLIGHT TO FINLAND.

SPECIAL CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 28.

The four flying boats of R. A. F. took off noon to-day on 3500 mile flight to Finland and back under Squadron Leader K. B. Lloyd. The flight recommences on August 30 from Felixstove via Esbjerg Copenhagen Stockholm The fleet is due to Holsingfors on 2nd September where at remains for "British Week". The homeward flight is commencing 11th September via Riga Reval Stockholm etc.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building. Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An Accountant for a Life Insurance Office. B.Com. preferred. State previous experience and salary expected Box No. 1140, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

A Chance.—All Matriculates (1932 and earlier) can appear at the Intermediate privately. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Top Floor, Kalbadevi. (1139).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents to introduce Australia Sporting Events. Good commission, nothing to sell, splendid opportunity to make money in your spare-time. Write for full particularls to:—A. G. Hawkins & Coy. (B'bay) Ltd., Campania, Tasmania, Australia. (1141).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015)

92. UNDERTAKERS.

We undertake Dyeing, Bleaching Finishing Contracts, for yarn, cloth, loose cotton, etc., at very lowest rates. 30 years standing experience in line. Save your colour investments by taking our advices and fixing contract terms. We also test and match all shades and samples of cloth, yarn and Dyes. Address:—Shapurji D. Billimoria & Sons, Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (1137).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted Small Complete Carbonic Acid Gas Plant. Apply Box No. 1125, "The Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in [illegible]umns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
[illegible] ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI GANGABAI widow of LALJI MEGHJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, Mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if, any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Moule Kaneri Tarf Malad, Taluka Salsette, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Tukdi Thana, admeasuring two thousand seven-hundred and twenty yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 22 and 5 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Tulsidas Kanji Meghji, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Bhagwandas Ramdas and on or towards the South by passage and on or towards the North by the land of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1933.

DAMANIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7162.

Public Notices.

THE B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.

OMNIBUS SERVICES

ON AND FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST 1933.

"A" and "C" Route Omnibuses will be ALTERED to run as follows:—

"A" ROUTE

FROM AFGHAN CHURCH TO CRAWFORD MARKET VIA COLABA POST OFFICE. KITTRIDGE Rd., COLABA Stn., COLABA CAUSEWAY, MUSEUM, FLORA FOUNTAIN, BORI BUNDER, CRAWFORD MARKET AND VICE VERSA.

NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE MADE IN FARES

"C" ROUTE

FROM CHURCHGATE STN. to COLABA STN. via CHURCHGATE ST., FLORA FOUNTAIN, MUSEUM, WODEHOUSE Rd. to COLABA Stn. But after 5 P.M. BUSES WILL RUN TO AFGHAN CHURCH AND VICE VERSA.

FARE BETWEEN COLABA STN. and AFGHAN CHURCH 1 ANNA.

F. WRIGHT.
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Morvi Railway

NOTICE FOR TENDER

1. Sealed Tenders for the supply of Consumable Stores and Stationery for the Calender year 1934 will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi up to 5-30 p.m of Saturday the 21st October 1933.

2. Tender form alongwith the schedules can be had from the Stores Superintendent, on payment of Rs. 3 for Stores and Re. 1 for Stationery per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 200 for Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery tender must accompany each tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores" or "Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

Stores Superintendent's Office. Morvi, Dated 26th August, 1933. (7161)

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 29th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 28th August, 1933. (7160)

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING - DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2, Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10, Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1, V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE
Tiruttani, S. India.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUNGALOW KNOWN AS DOMINICK MANSION AT BANDIVLI ON GHODBUNDER ROAD, ABOUT 10 MINUTES FROM JOGESHWARI RAILWAY STATION OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Edulji Ardeshir Marshall the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Anoo, widow of Dominick Paul Gonsalves alias Doming Pavlo Ghosal the Mortgagor and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd January, 1933, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, the following property:—

All that piece of land with the bungalow standing thereon touching the boundary of the village of Oshivri in the North situate at Bandivli in the Bombay Suburban District known as Dominic Mansion containing by admeasurement 7½ Gunthas (847 square yards) or thereabouts and entered, in the Books of the Bombay Suburban District as under:—Survey No. 7, Pot No. 0, Hissa No. 11, Falni No. 1/5. Area 7½ Gunthas and Assessment Re. 0-3-9.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	20 Aug.	29 Aug.
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	31 Aug	10 Sep.
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Talyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Selling Your Business ?

WANT TO PURCHASE ONE?
I have many buyers with capital in different trades. Also lucrative businesses for sale. Save money and trouble through my strictly confidential quick efficient service. Particulars 5 pice-stamp. MARTIN, the Business Broker (Registered), Post Box No. 768, Bombay.

'GIFTS FOR MARRIED'

WRITE AND GET FREE
SANJIVNI PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.
Kapurthala. (Punjab).
Also Wanted Canvassers. Pay and commission up to Rs. 200 a month.

The helpless woman in the hands of a Tyrant UDAYBHANU, THE KILEDAR of FORT KONDANA
PRABHAT CINETONE'S 1st Historical Talkie

SINHGAD

featuring
Miss LEELA and BABURAO PENDHARKAR
supported by
Late MISS PRABHAVATI
Master VINAYAK, SHINDE.
BHONSALE DHYBER.
BHUVASAHEB
and others.
for the 2nd Glorious Week at the

KOHINOOR CINEMA, Dadar

(the favourite talkie-house of the Bombay Suburbites)
Daily at 5. 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.

NOTICE!

Private Buses will run for all 6-30 & 10 p.m. shows at PATHE CINEMA from Afghan Church (Colaba) at 5-45 & 9-15 p.m. stopping at Colaba Station, Waterloo Mansions and Flora Fountain. The Buses will wait in the Cinema compound for your return You can reserve your seat for the show on the Bus.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Atlas Maru	26th Aug.	10th Sep
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Pacific ,,	26th ,,	.....
Hague ,,	9th Oct	24th Oct

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

THURSDAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M

THE CARLTON

HOME OF FOX PICTURES.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE LAUGHTER, EXCITEMENT AND CAREFREE GAIETY OF A BIG STATE FAIR!

JANET GAYNOR, LEW AYRES, WILL ROGERS, SALLY EILERS

IN

"STATE FAIR"

A FOX SUPER

NEXT WEEK

The biggest event since talkies began!
NOEL COWARD'S GREAT DRAMA IMMORTALIZED ON THE TALKING SCREEN

"CAVALCADE"

With 40 featured players and a cast of 3500.

"The New York Times" wrote:—

"Mr. Shankar has Broken All Records in New York by giving 23 SHOWS in a single Season."

SEE THE SUPERB ART of this world-famous INDIAN DANCER.

UDAY SHANKAR

with his company of 12 HINDU DANCERS & MUSICIANS.

CLASSICAL HINDU DANCES and MUSIC PROGRAMME of over 2 hours. Huge Orchestra of 80 authentic Hindu Instruments.

Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 seats can be reserved.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1 10 P.M. SAT. 6 & 10 P.M. SUNDAY, 6 P.M. MON. & TUES. 10 P.M. WED. 6 & 10 P.M.

THE EMPIRE opposite BORI BUNDER

A BARGAIN

Norwegian Glazed Newsprint Paper

30" x 40"—50 lbs.
35" x 45"—62 lbs.

FOR SALE

at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply

Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

FASTING FOR FOUR MONTHS!

Doctors Puzzled At Girl's Remarkable Vitality

MADRID, (By Mail).

An extraordinary case is reported from a Crense where a girl aged 14 has been living for four months without taking any food or drinking any water.

She is lying in bed but is quite happy and mentally sane. Even the colouring of her face is unchanged.

This case is attracting numerous doctors to the locality who can find no satisfactory explanation for the girl's remarkable vitality.—Reuter.

"FATAL WOMAN" WANTS TO WED SEVENTH TIME

Relatives Ask Courts To Ban New Union

The High Courts of Poland are being called on to decided whether they have power to ban the seventh marriage attempt of a woman who has come to be known as the "fatal woman," because it is believed that there is a curse on her and all who marry her, says the Gnesen correspondent of "The People."

Marie Galinski is a pretty village maiden born in one of the hamlets around here, and from early life she attracted the attention of men.

Even before she had passed out of her teens she was sought in marriage and had accepted two suitors. To the first she was married at the age of fifteen, but on the night of their honeymoon the bridegroom was found dead in the corridor leading to the bridal chamber, killed by a rival.

"NUMBER TWO."

For a year the bride mourned her loss, but she decided to seek consolation with Husband Number Two, and the wedding was marked by many festivities.

On the morning following the husband was found dead by the side of his young bride, and though foul play was suspected it was impossible to prove anything.

Two years afterwards the third marriage took place, and while leaving the church after the ceremony the bridegroom was attacked by a rejected lover. Though charged with murder the man was acquitted by a sympathetic jury listening to the plea of crime passionelle.

And very soon afterwards the lover who had killed the third husband was received into favour, and in turn he was united to the bride.

More fortunate than his fellows, he lived for a week before falling before the attack of a rival who had found favour with his wife.

While he was serving his sentence the wife found consolation with another who in turn became her fifth husband, but three days after the marriage he became involved in a dispute with an admirer of his wife, and was killed.

Two years later a new aspirant to the hand of the Fatal Woman appeared on the scene and was accepted. While the wedding feast was in full swing he became involved in a dispute with one of the guests who had acted as best man and was suspected of being enamoured of the wife.

TWO DAYS LATER

The quarrel resulted in the husband dying two days later as the result of wounds in a fight between the two.

After this tragedy the wife renounced all idea of marriage, recalling that in her childhood she had been advised by a fortune teller consulted by her mother that she was a tragic girl who would bring death to whoever should marry her.

When the first effects of the warning had worn off she listened to the blandishments of the man who became her sixth husband and they were married.

The day after the marriage the husband was killed in a dispute with a former lover.

That was eighteen months ago, but the woman has now found a seventh man to tempt Fate, and it is the relatives of this young man who are asking the courts to intervene to stop the marriage on the ground that she is the Fatal Woman who must bring death to all who join their lives with her.

MILLIONS OF FRANCS FOR ESPIONAGE

The Parisian weekly "Vu" contains an article by Yves Debureelles, which tells of the European spy system. France has a secret fund of 10,000,000 francs set aside for this purpose. Germany's allowance for spying runs to 60,000,000 francs.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CHETTY PRAISES WILLINGDON

(Continued From Page 1.)

fants in comparison with the venerable Parliamentary institutions of other countries experienced Parliamentarians, who have witnessed our proceedings have paid tributes to our practice and procedure. It seems as if we are to the Parliamentary "manner born." I have myself, on numerous occasions, witnessed the proceedings of the House of Commons; and I can say, with pardonable pride, that the conduct of our proceedings is almost as perfect as that of the Mother of Parliaments. If we err, we err on the side or more decorum. A Member of the House of Commoins, who visits the Assembly, will notice one difference he will not hear on the floor of the Assembly those zoological sounds which are so commonly heard at Westminster! I wondered whether Darwin got in the first inspiration about his famous theory from a study of these primitive noises in the House of Commons.

The behaviour of our Members is almost angelic in its orderliness and I should beware of saying anything which will disturb it.

Speaking of angels, I must say a word about the angels that frequent our visitors' galleries. The Speaker has to maintain order not only on the floor of the House but in the galleries as well. In this connection I am remained of an incident narrated by Speaker Lowther (Lord Ullswater) in his "Speaker's Commentaries". It seems that on one occasion, when feelings on the floor of the House were running very high, some ladies in the galleries were simultaneously creating a disturbance and Mrs. Asquith who was in the gallery, sent a note to the Speaker apamong the ladies, to which Lowther scribbled the following reply:—

"Dear Mrs. Asquith, I have as much as I can manage in keeping order amongst the Devils below, without having to control the Angels above."

Luckily for me, except for the occasional throwing of a leaflet, our fair visitors have never given us any trouble.

ASSEMBLY DETENUE.

Speaking of self-government our minds naturally turn to the momentus discussions in London about the Indian constitution. Whatever may be the difference of opinion amongst the various schools of thought here and in England about the merits of the White Paper and the utility of the many conferences and committees that have preceded it. I venture to think that there is one point on which there is perfect unanimity—everyone is now convinced that it is high time that these discussions and conferences came to an end. I must be very careful as to what I say on such controversial topics; for the President of the Assembly is a detenue voluntarily interned in a political detention camp by virtue of a law more ancient than any Regulation. Without in any way attempting to pass the boundaries of that camp, I may venture to say that inordinate delay in inaugurating the new constitution has more potentialities of mischief than any positive discontent with the scheme itself. These thoughts have been provoked in my mind as a result of the gloomy forecasts recently given by some prominent publicists about the possible pace of constitution-making now in process. Those responsible for the conduct of affairs at both ends will do a great service to India and England if they would do everything that lies in their power to expedite this process.

CRY IN WILDERNESS.

It is indeed a far cry between the White Paper and Dominion Status, and yet I believe that Dominion Status in practice can be achieved by simply making the special and extra-ordinary powers rusty by non-user. We must therefore build up a new India not on the foundation of mere Acts of Parliament and constitutional doctrines but on the genuine and sincere co-operation of men of good will in India and England.

In the constitutional growth of England and the Dominions substantial powers and privileges have been secured by the Parliaments and people more by usage and convention than by Acts of the Imperial Parliament. In this connection, I may draw your attention to a significant event which will shortly take place in Simla. Under our present constitution questions affecting the relation of India with foreign powers are strictly excluded from the purview of the Indian Legislature. In actual practice, I believe even the Government of India have very little power in dealing with such questions. This is a field in which the Secretary of State for India, as the representative of His Majesty's Government, has a large share and the final word. In this sphere, we would soon witness a welcome departure from the existing practice.

INDO-JAPANESE PARLEYS.

The impending negotiations between India and Japan will take place not in London between His Majesty's Government and the Japanese Government, but in Simla between the Government of India and the representatives of the Japanese Government. If I am not mistaken this would be the first conference of its kind in the history of British rule in India. Not merely from the point of view of Indian commerce and industry but from the wider point of view of Indian constitutional development I welcome this step which has far-reaching implications. I hope this conference would be a milestone in the progress of India towards full autonomy.

SHYOK DAM BURSTS

Water Rises To 29½ Feet At Skardu

SRINAGAR, Aug. 28.

The Shyck Dam is reported to have burst on the morning of the 27th. Flood is coming down the Indus.

At Skardu at midnight 27/28 the flood level was 24 feet and was reported dropping at 4.15 a.m. today.

The highest rise at Skardu was 29 feet 6 inches as compared with 32 feet 4 inches on July 12, 1932.—A.P.

NEWS REACHES KARACHI

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

News regarding the bursting of the Shyak Dam has been received here. It is reported that water has reached Scardu and is travelling down the streams.

The duration of floods, however, is not expected to be long. A. P.

FLOODS SUBSIDING

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

A later wire from Scardu says that water reached 27 feet. A still later telegram gives the reading as 29 feet ½ inches. Water shows signs of decrease since this morning. The latest readings at different stations are Attock 24; Sukkur 15.5 and Kotri 23. 3. Whereas in 1929 the floods were aggravated by heavy rains throughout the Punjab, the present floods are unlikely to assume threatening proportions.—A. P.

WATER RISES 50 FT.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following telegrams have been received by the Government of India regarding the bursting of the Shyok Dam from Leh on August 26

"A sudden rise of water at Khalsar is reported at fifty feet at 11 a.m. to-day. The Shyok Dam has presumably burst, and the flood is coming".

The second telegram from Ekardu dated August 27:—

"Wazir wires from Leh that the Shyok Dam burst at 11 a.m. this morning."

The third telegram from Ekardu dated August 27:—

"The flood reached here at 12 in the night, water 24 ft. 8 ins rising; water 27 ft. still rising. The highest water rise is 29 ft. 6 inches. A telegram timed 4/15 received this morning states that water is decreasing."—A. P.

BOMBAY CONDEMNS FRONTIER BOMBING

(Continued From Page 1.)

tions of civilised administration. During the war when there were air-raids in England Germans were attacked as baby-killers. Havnt the Pathans got any babies? Does a Pathan mother feel less than an English mother if anything happens to her child? Does a Pathan feel less bitter when he finds his little hut and all the possessions destroyed and demolished through no fault of his than an English Non-combatant when a bomb fell on his house from a German aeroplane? What is more you do not serve any useful purpose by this indiscriminate bombardment. You are not likely to win Pathans over to the ways of peace, an innocent men who finds his house destroyed, his near and dear ones thrown on the streets is not likely to have kindly or affectionate feelings towards the Government. You deliberately drive him into the ranks of the disaffected. And you create an enemy where you had a friend.

DANGER TO CIVILISATION.

There is another grave danger incidental to air-bombing. Unless all nations forego this luxury for all times and under all circumstances, civilisation itself is imperilled. In the next war—and wars there will be so long as men are full of the lust of power—what guarantee is there that buildings

I wish to tell Government emphatically on your behalf and on mine, We are horrified at this barbarity. Our consciences are shocked at this defiance and violation of the most elementary principle of humanity. And we call upon Government to abandon this unjust policy and to give up this cruel and inhuman method of warfare.

ABANDON BOMBING.

The following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Bari Jalali and seconded by Maulana Irfan of the Khilafat Committee was unanimously passed by the meeting:

This mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay strongly protests against the aggressive policy of the Government in sending a military expedition against Independent Tribes of N. W. Frontier of India and emphatically condemns aerial bombing and shelling by batteries the peaceful abodes of unarmed and defenseless people. This meeting is of opinion that such bombing is contrary to all canons of civilisation and all humanitarian principles recognised in every part of the world. This meeting, therefore, strongly urges upon Government immediately to abandon this unjust policy and this cruel method of warfare.

The meeting also passed a resolution regretting that the Viceroy had without any reasonable excuse refused to meet a deputation of Muslims M.L.A.'s whose sole desire was to search every possible avenue to establish harmony between the Government and independent tribes on the Frontier. It also authorised the President to send copies of the resolution to the Viceroy, Premier and also to the League of Nations at Geneva.

SIND LAWN TENNIS

Bhojwani And Hirdani Put Up Magnificent Doubles Fight To Victory

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

B. T. Blake, last year's Holder, moved to the semi-finals by conquering U. N. Dharmija in the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship tourney. He unleashed a fierce attack relying mainly on his unerring forehand cross court drivers, which kept a perfect length. Dharmija succumbed tamely after two sets lasting hardly 20 minutes.

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Hossack qualified for the final in the ladies singles eliminating Mrs. Pollard. The finest encounter of the evening was the doubles fight between Bhojwani and Hirandani vs. Dinshaw and Davasji which ran to three sets. The former pair struck a bad patch in the first set retrieving after being down by 2/4. Reducing the margin they went on the lead the winnings set after 14 games.

In the second set Dinshaw and Kavasji playing magnificentaly left their opponents to commit a carnival of errors, winning the set at 6/4. In the final set Bhojwani, Hiranandani changed their tactics concentrating on the attack. They won a tense match packed with thrilling rallies by nevk. The babes of tournament were Miss Dubash Miss Dinshaw lost to Mrs. Herman and Mrs. Sladen after a game fight in the Ladies doubles. The following are the results the mens singles:

B. T. Black beat J. N. Dhamija (6/2 6/3) S. Dinshaw beat G. B. Advani (6/2 6/2) M. R. Anwani beat G. Chandiramani (8/6 6/3. R. C. Dargnani beat V. R. Shivadasan. (6/3 7/5) Mens doubles M. T. Shivadasani and Lilaram beat L. C. Mesurier and Kay (6/1 6/3) Captain Mandrell and Turbell beat Captain Tomkins and Carroll (4/6 6/3 6/2). Henderson Brooks and West beat Captain Maundrell and Turbell (6/3 6/2) B. T. Black and Parsram beat S. K. and P. K. Khambatta (6/4 6/2) Bhojwani and Hiranandani beat J. M. Dinshaw and P. R. Kavasji (8/6 4/6 7/5).

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Hoassack beat Pollard (6/4 6/1).

LADIES DOUBLES.

Mrs. Herman and Mrs. Sladen beat Miss Dubash and Miss Dinshaw (6/4 6/3).—A. P.

VETERAN BOWLER'S FINE FEAT

Sempre Captures 9 Wickets For 8 Runs At Karachi

KARACHI, August 28.

L. Sempre, the renowned veteran cricketer of Karachi and a late skipper of the Hindu XI in the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament, is shortly retiring from active cricket. He performed a brilliant feat yesterday when playing for the N.W. Railway by skittling the Royal Signals in a half-day match for a total of 39 runs. The N.W. Railway put up a total of 210 for 9 and declared. Sempre struck his old form and proved unplayable capturing 9 wickets at a cost of 8 runs.

It will be remembered in 1909 Sempre bagged 8 wickets for 2 runs, which was a brilliant wicket performance. He has played for a period of 28 years.—A.P.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, Aug. 28.

A 16 year old widow of a young Mahisya inhabitant of Sultanpur attempted to commit "suttee" by throwing herself on the funeral pyre of her husband afeter performing the last rites. The pyre which was ablaze had to be estinguished before the girl could be brought out in a senseless state. She received extensive burns all over her body.—A.P.

BHORE FACES FIRE

(Continued From Page 7.)

cutive Council. My question was merely this: Why was not the name of this gentleman whose name was added subsequently not chosen as the member of this World Economic Conference at very outset. That is all. I did not want to know your secrets.

Sir Joseph Bhore: "My Honourable friend cannot ask me questions which may be concerned with matters which are vitally concerned with the discussions in the Executive Council.

Mr. B. Das arising out of the reply of the leader of the House: "Did not the World Economic Conference represent Governments of different countries of the world or did it represent the Governor General alone.

"Sir Joseph Bhore." I think my Honourable friend is right in suggesting that it represented Governments of the countries

Mr. B. Das: "Then how is it that the Executive Council is not responsible for the bad or good Choice of the delegates going there.

Sir Joseph Bhore: I again repeat what I said sir. I am not in a position to say whether the executive council was or was not responsible for this Choice."

MERITS OF APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: "May I ask whether in the opinion of the Government the House is not entitled to discuss the merits of the appointments made by the Government in these conferences."

Mr. President: "Discussion cannot take place on a question."

Mr. N. M. Joshi: "May I ask whether the house is not entitled to ask for information as regards the merits of the appointments made by the Government."

Sir Joseph Bhore: "My Honourable friend is perfectly at liberty to hold his own opinion as to the merits of individuals. He is not entitled to ask me my opinion as to the merits of the individuals.

"Mr. S. C. Mitra: What was the objection of the Government to sending Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar as members and not as advisers, especially when they accepted another gentleman as a member subsequently.

NOTHING MORE.

Sir Joseph Bhore

As I told you Sir, I am not in a position to discuss the respective merits of these public men

INDIAN VILLAGE UPLIFT

(Continued from page 6.)

and facilities, etc., are the main cause. A large number of child-mothers succumb yearly to tuberculosis and other post-maternity diseases. In the face of these tragedies, Sarda Act is flagrantly broken and more and more children are being daily victimised. The Act should be made more stringent. The training of village 'dais' is of paramount importance. Every village must be gradually provided with a couple of well-trained 'dais.'

The question of good water supply is another of those knotty problems where District Local Boards can do a lot of good work. Some of the village wells are simply abominable. Water-supply is scanty and filthy. Step-wells are an unmitigated curse and diseases like guineaworm and cholera are the net results. Work of converting these wells into lift-wells must be immediately taken up by the District Boards.

It is notorious that villages are the hot-beds of malaria, plague, cholera and other diseases. These diseases work havoc and take toll of human life on an unprecedented scale at times. The villagers helplessly submit to them. Medical aid and sufficient supply of quinine and other medicines should be provided. The question of subsidising private practitioners who are willing to go to villages should be adopted as has been done in some provinces.

It is impossible to touch all these questions in the space of a small single article. But what is badly needed is, as the Director-General says, "to make an accurate survey of the present position and a reliable forecast for the future" and I would add, a vigorous and country-wide propaganda with a view to educate rural opinion in this direction both by official and non-official agencies.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

A sub-committee appointed by the Delhi Municipality to consider the recommendations of the Royal Commission on labour has recommended the appointment of a committee to take steps for the application of the Compulsory Primary Education Act to the industrial areas in the city.—A. P.

KARACHI CORPORATION BILL DEBATE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Rao Saheb Kulkarni Moves Amendment To Do Away With Power Vested In Government To Nominate 8 Members To Municipality

POONA, Aug. 28.

The Bombay Council on reassembling to-day after the holidays began again the discussion of a large list of amendments to the Bill 3rd of 1933, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Karachi.

Mr. Tolani's amendment seeking to increase the seats allotted to the Karachi Indian merchants Chember from one to two which the House was discussing when it adjourned on Wednesday last, was to-day supplemented by two further amendments. First of these by Mir Mahomed Baloch was designed to amalgamate the voting strength of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association and the Karachi Buyer's and Shippers Chamber into a common electorate with two seats.

There was a similar amendment asking for a deletion of the clause giving Buyers and Shippers Chamber one seat. Mir Mohomed Baloch's amendment received much support including that of the Minister-in-charge of the Bill and the leader of the House, Sir Ghuam Hoosein Hidyatulla and on being put to vote, was carried by a large majority.

KARACHI CORPORATION.

After the interval Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni brought forward his amendment to do away with power vested in the Government to nominate 8 members to the Corporation of the Karachi Municipality.

Mr. Ewbank, Secretary to the Government, in opposing it said that the amendments would have been in place in the Municipal Boroughs Act but not in the present measure where it was necessary to secure representation for certain interests. Of the 8 seats three had been earmarked by the Minister who had given the assurance that one Sikh, one Labour and one woman representative would be nominated. In addition there were other interests.

Mr. Kharbhari opposed the amendment on the ground that it sought to take away the power of direction in such matters from the Government Minister. He also opposed the amendment remarking that if the Government accepted it, it would amount to a breach of faith. The amendment was withdrawn.—A. P.

O'DUFFY'S DASH FOR FREEDOM

Blue Shirts Block Passage And Put Police On False Scent

(Special Cable.)

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.

While General O'Duffy was addressing without interruption the Blue Shirts on a mountain slope near Bandon, 500 police assembled within less than 10 miles away, anxious to discover the whereabouts of the Blue Shirts.

It is learnt that while the police were forming a cordon round Bealnablagh with armoured cars, and machine-guns in readiness, General O'Duffy seated in the first of the two fast cars dashed from Bandon followed by two car-loads of detectives; but in the narrow mountain road the Blue Shirts' rear car slowed down, blocking the way while. General O'Duffy disappeared at a high speed, leaving the detective in a fruitless pursuit on the desolate moors.

Meanwhile General O'Duffy doubled back on his track and returned to Bandon. General Seanrussell of the headquarters staff of I.R.A. in a speech at Middleton in County Cork, declared that I.R.A. had voted for Fianna Fail on understanding that the De Valeraites were going straight for the Republic and they would hand over their arms to nobody but the Government of the Irish Republic.

SILVER RULES EASY

Bombay Buys Cotton In Liverpool Market

(From our Commercial Correspondent)

Bombay, Monday 11 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet and steady on Monday.

3½ per cent Indian Sterling loan was quoted at £83 3/8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market at a decline of 3 points, but what with Bombay buying, prices were quoted at 1 point higher. At this level, there was increased selling pressure and prices, after declining 5 points closed steady at a nett decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton market opened at a decline of 5 points, and after a further decline of 10 points due to hedge selling, there was better feeling, and prices improved to a decline of 7 points.

LONDON SILVER

The London Silver Market ruled easy on speculative selling China was moderate buyer and the market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	17 13/16
Difference	—1/8
Forward	17 15/16
Differences	—1/8
Bombay Quotations:—	
Ready Silver	55-4-0
1st settlement	55-8-0
2nd settlement	55-15-0
Gold 1st settlement	31-15-0
Gold 2nd settlement	31-15-0
Sovereign	20-4-0

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

London, Aug 28

Previous closing	4.64 1/8
T--day's opening	4.64 3/4
To-day's closing	4.52 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

New York, Aug 28

Previous closing	4.64 1/3
To-day's closing	4.50

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug 28

Previous closing	9.67
To-day's opening	9.62
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	9.62
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-August ..... Rs 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug 28

Previous closing	5.53
To-day's opening	5.50
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	5.51
Difference	—02

FRANC RATE

Paris, Aug 28

Previous closing	83.03
To-day's opening	81.81
To-day's closing	81.40

These 3 CONTINENTAL CARS climax thirty years of engineering skill!

CONTINENTAL invites you to compare any car of equivalent price with the three triumphant lines of this 30-year old manufacturer. See for yourself the *added* value that CONTINENTAL offers:

The **BEACON:** never before such low first-cost and upkeep for such size, beauty, comfort, and fine detail. 4-cylinder Red Seal engine . . . double cantilever rear springs . . . weight carried like a racing car . . . safety all-steel bodies and safety glass windshield . . . 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of petrol . . . and many other sensational features.

The **FLYER:** the so-called "medium-price" car is now made available at moderate cost. The FLYER has all the latest mechanical refinements, plus ample wheelbase, great roominess, a powerful 6-cylinder Red Seal engine, and gratifying economy of upkeep. Never before was there so much automobile for so little money.

The **ACE:** this is the luxury car of the CONTINENTAL line, *minus* the luxury price. A big, dashingly beautiful car. Contains all of Continental's famous features, including WINGED POWER, the smoothest sensation in motoring. 6-cylinder Red Seal engine, 85 miles per hour, and the newest thing in motoring—the Centrifugal Automatic Clutch. You can want no finer car than the ACE.

See these history-making cars at your dealer's—and discover modern motoring at its most economical cost.

DADAJEE DHACKJEE & CO.,
Shree Krishnapant Nivas
BOMBAY.

Continental RED SEAL Automobiles

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Atlas Maru, Kunagal, Kobe.
C/Johanesburg, Brown, Liverpool.
Jalabala, Trlek, Bassein.
St. Dunstan, Newton, Calcutta.
Golden Gate, Fagerland, Rangoon.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Panaghis, Tranloo, Marseilles.
Trefels, Feldstedt, Karachi.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Jalmohan, Beatsen, Calcutta
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.

LOADING

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Steamer Lindenbank for New York.

Steamer Jalabala for Rangoon.

S.S. Atlas Maru.—The O S K steamer Atlas Maru arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

C/Johanesburg.—The K N Co's steamer City of Johanesburg arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalabala.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalabala arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bassein with a general cargo.

S. S. St. Dunstan.—The Messrs. Madhavlal aend Co's steamer St. Dunstan arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of 7800 tons coal.

S.S. Golden Gate.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Golden Gate arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Panaghis:—The Messrs. Luis Dreyfus Co's steamer Panaghis arrived in harbour on Monday from Marseilles with a general cargo.

S.S. Trifels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trifels arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Jalamohan:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalamohan arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Alavi.—The T M Co's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour on Monday from Jaddah with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 28

3 Barenfels 4679 M'Goa 30-8 L Edwards Ltd
4 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Karachi 29|8 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Johannesburg 3583, Karachi 31-8 K Nixon and Co
6 Atlas Maru 4481 Karachi 30-8 O S Kaisha.
7 Elysia 4211, Karachi 3|9, Grahams Tdg. Co.
10 British Soldier 3503 Abadan N F Anglo P Oil Co.
11 Tergestea 3708, Trieste 30-8 L Triestino and Co.
14 Trifels 3768 Antwerp 2-9 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Kenya 4646, S.E. Africa 6|9, M M & Co.
16 Panaghis 3199 Gibraltar, N F, L Dreyfus and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Pasha 3196, Rangoon 30|8, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bandra 1893, P Fulf 30|8, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1955, Busrah 31-8 M M and Co
6 Maidenhead 2658, Genoa 2|9, Grahams Tdg. Co.
7 Nailsea Court 2615, Port Said, N F Louis Dreyfuss & Co.
9 Helmstrath 2572, Port Said N F Louis Dreyfus and Co.
16 Laxmi 120, N F N F National Steamship Co.
15 Oostcappelle, 348, Malabar Coast 29|8, Merchants S.N. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C R Golden Gate, 2950, Bhavnagar 29-8 Scindia S N Co.
D E Indira 278, M'Coast, 28 8, Malabar Steamship Co.
G Maur 649, Bangkok 30|8, F F Campbell and Co.
H Fagervik 1049, N.F., N.F., J. Mackintosh and Co.
K Jalatarang 1464, N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
M Vita 1955 Karachi N F M M and Co.
N Jalabala 2211 Rangoon, 3-9 Scindia S N Co
P Ellora 2567, N F, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mangolia 31|8 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 31|8, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Warfield 3|9, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Sinclair 6|9; J F Co.
CIYokohama: 5|9; K N Co.
Clan Kenneth 2|9; J F Co
Castalia: 27|9; G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Gaasterkerk 26|7, Edwards Ltd
Sonnenfels: 9|9; Edwards Ltd.
Tranenfels: 14|9; L Edwards Ld
Goldenfels 26|9; Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Tulissee 19|8, T M Co.
Victoria; 4|9; M Italiana.
Kota Agoong: 9|9; T M Co.
Kota Baroe: 30|9; T M Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Birmingham 14|9, F F Campbell & Co.
Lionianbank 26|8; F F Campbell & Co.
C/Dalhart; 8|9; L Edwards Ld.
President Vanburan: 7|9; F F Campbell & Co.
President Garfield; 21|9; F F Campbell & Co.
Silvermaple; 17|9; Volkart Bros

FROM KOBE

Ginyo Maru 29|8, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 3|9 P & O S N Co
Kidderpore 27|9 P & O S N Co
Calcutta Maru 17|9, N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 8|9 O S Kaisha
Alaska Maru 24|9 O S Kaisha

FROM PENANG

Chitral, 2|9 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda, 16|9 P and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Tairea 9|9. M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Chitral 2|9 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 9|9 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 16|9 P & O S N Co.
Carthage, 23|9 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 8|9, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels N F L Edwards Ltd.

FOR PORT SAID.

Narlsea Court NF. L Dreyfus & Co.
Penghis N F L Dreyfuse & Co.
Helmstruth N F L Dreyfuse & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maidenhead NF G T Co.

FOR PENANG

Bandra, 30|8, M.M. and Co.
Varsova, 31|8, M.M. and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N. F. F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Pasha N F T M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore. N F P & O S N Co.
Takiwa Maru 29|8 N. Kaisha

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Bhadravati G L D 26-8-33
Bandra G L D 26-8-33
Varsova G L D 26-8-33
Rajputana (boats G L D 26-8-33
Bihar G L D 26-8-33

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

S.S. Trifels for Hamburg.—23 bags gum koraya T Dawoodbhoy: 28 bags gum koraya and 118 bags gum olibonum D Mavji and Co: 35 bags gum koraya K Moolji and Co: 5332 groundnut seed Cotton Agents Ltd; 1236 groundnut oil cakes M Hooseln and Sons; 27 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer; 55 bales cotton fly; M Naratamdas aend Co; 53 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.

For Hamburg:—599 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co: 60 bags kang seed and 64 bags mustard seed A Virji and Co; 66 bags mustard seed and 66 bags turmerie M Bhuta and Co: 25 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co; 100 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 125 drums castor oil Swastikae Oil Mills Ltd; 70 bales hemp H M Sadik; 47 bales hemp M G A Husein and Co; 146 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 231 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Ghent.—59 bales cotton fly N Narottamdas and Co.

For Copenhagan.—55 bales cotton theread waste V A Sane.

For Rotterdam—190 bags mustard seed F Gokelchand: 190 baegs kaeng grain T Laxmidas: 84 bags kum karaya Moolji and Co: 1016 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hooseln and Sons: 3280 groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 75 cks. animal skins A E Bhumenthal; 50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 55 bags cotton threads waste V A Sane; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji Co; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp—50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Antwerp: 260 bales hemp Graham Trading Co.

For Passages: 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Malmo: 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Jdyiva: 440 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen: 298 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 63 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For San Francisco: 75 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 71 bales wool raw M Motilal; 12 bales wool raw G Sobhagmal; 42 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co. 125 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co; 4000 bags myrabollams Anglo Siam Corporation; 30 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency; 25 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co.

For Manchester:: 100 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg Co; 50 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Montreal: 13 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Tergestea for Salonica: 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Trieste: 55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Venice: 2037 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Maidenhead for Genoa: 605 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Marseilles: 55 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co.

IMPORTS.

August 28

S S Ellora Agents M M and Co from Busrah: 13 boxes specie; 2016 bags barley; 118 bales animal skins; 25 bags bitumen.

From Karachi: 5 cases silver; 2517 bags wheat; 380 bags gram; 350 bags zira; 367 bags wheat flour; 540 bags apricots.

S S Maur Agents F F Campbell and Co from Bangkok: 490 pieces teak planks; 60 pieces yang squares; 652 pieces teak boards; 39150 pieces scantlings.

From Port Blair: 2500 bags splints; 622 bundles veneers; 39 pieces logs.

S S Kota Radja Agents Volkart Bros from San Francisco: 1488 brls asphalt; 300 brls lub oil.

From Portland: 379 pieces lumger.

From New Orleans: 100 bales cotton; 280 drums lubricating oil; 155 drums lubricating grease; 200 bundles billets.

From Port Arthur: 65 drums lubricating oil; 20 drums lubricating grease.

S S British Soldier Agents A P Oil Co from Abadan: 7612 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S War Sudra Agents H M Tejuja and Bros from Constanza: 3704 tons disel oil in bulk.

S S Ahmedi Agents E S N Co from Tuticorin: 21 bales cotton; 79 bales cotton waste; 166 cases 125 jottas Bengal matches; 70 bags oorld husk; 62 casks dyes dry.

From Alleppey: 103 bags dry ginger; 390 bags cocoanuts; 701 bags copra; 36 bundles coir mats.

From Cochin: 200 bags c n oil cakes; 357 bundles coir yarn; 16 bundles coir rope; 1018 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 230 bales cotton; 51 bags dry ginger; 135 bags copra; 174 bundles coir fibre; 73 bundles coir rope; 62 bundles coir yarn; 934 bags cocoanuts.

From Colombo: 40 bundles gunnies; 200 cylinder cocoanut; 65 H/c tea; 114 bales mattress fibre; 3450 bags copra.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1000's)

New York, Aug. 25.

	Season To-date	This week	Season 1932/33
Total in sight (excluding linters)	532	183	372
Forwarded to American Mills including Cana and other America (xcluding linters)	322	75	173
Exports from U. S. Ports	419	67	340
Of which to Japan	100	13	41
Of which to China	14	1	36
Of which to Great Britain	50	9	61
Of which to Germany	81	15	66
Stocks at New York	—	135	—
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	2956	—
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1109	—
World's visible supply	—	7927	—
Of which American cotton	—	6186	—
Forwarded to the world's mills (Excluding linters)	890	268	705
Receipts at U'S Ports	357	143	308

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1000's)

Liverpool 25th August:—			
Total forwarded	163	38	144
East Indian forwarded	20	3	13
Total stock	—	862	—
East Indian stock	—	55	—

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Receipt from 1st September to 24th Aug.	25,24,196
Same timelast season	20,45,372
Exports from 1st September to 24th August—	
	1932/33
United Kingdom	66,863
Continent	3,55,519
China	1,32,115
Japan	10,63,505
Coast Ports	29,561
U.S.A.	.....
Total	16,47,563
	1931/32
United Kigdom	25,253
Continent	1,25,789
China	2,09,686
Japan	5,46,077
Coast Ports	37,990
U.S.A.	25
Total	9,44,620
Total exports by rail, 1st September 1932 to 24th August 1933	137083
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay 1st September 1932 to 24th August 1933	6,92,910
Same time last year	8,17,731
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay	7,40,689
Same period last year adjusted	7,53,439

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September to 16th August 1933	9,58,036
Same period last year	7,67,566
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1932 to 16th August 1933	9,82,340
Same time last year	7,03,539

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The position of Imperial Bank of India as on Aug. 18:

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. (Decrease).
Public Deposits	26,33,000 (Increase).
Other Deposits	4,53,26,000

ASSETS.

	Rs. (Increase).
Bank's Investments	3,11,86,000 (Decrease).
Loans	12,11,000 (Decrease).
Cash Credits	59,55,000 (Increase).
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,84,000 (Increase).
Cash	1,65,85,000

Percentage 31.72

HUSBAND ACCUSED OF KIDNAPPING HIS DIVORCED WIFE

The story of how a married girl, who had been divorced, was kidnapped from her maternal grand-mother's house in the Rohtak District by her previous husband and sold to a man, named Zahur, who took her to Sialkot has just come to light, says the "Hindustan Times."

It would appear the girl whose name is Kaniz Fatima was married to a grandson of a man, named Zakir before her mother's death, but soon after she lost her parent, she is stated to have been divorced, when she went to live with her grandmother in the Rohtak District.

It is alleged that recently her divorced husband and his relations abducted her from her grandmother's house, and sold her to Zahur for Rs. 250.

Zahur promised to take her back to her grandmother, but when she reached the Sialkot railway station she learnt from some porter that she had been deceived by Zahur and sought police aid, whereupon Zahur was placed under arrest. Further investigation is proceeding while the girl has been restored to her grandmother.

SOVIET TO BUILD AIR AMBULANCES

Air ambulances and flying hospitals teo serve distant corners of the vast Soviet land will be built by the Commissarit of Health, according to a recent announcement.

Eventually the fleet of airplanes for medical service may prove useful in the event of war. Meanwhile it will bring quick relief physicians, surgeons and medicines to places in the Union which do not possess these things.

When necessary, air ambulances will be used to transport patients to hospitals in the larger centres. The government has appropriated 40000000 rubles to begin the construction of the medical air fleet.

23,281 WORDS ON BUSINESS?

Muenster Painter Beats Munich Man's Record

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Berhard Schumacher, a painter at Muenster, claims to have set up a new world record by writing 23,281 words consisting of 131,628 letters on an ordinary postcard.

The text is nearly 83 pages of Adolf Hitler's book "My Fight." It comprises 236 lines and cannot be read until it has been magnified forty times. It took 64-1|2 hours to write and 20 hours to check.

The previous record for a postcard was 20,000 words and was set up in June by Konard Kuebler, a munich man.—Reuter.

WAR PAYS PROFITEERS

Lehmann-Russbuldt, the well-known German pacifist, has issued another antiwar pamphlet called "Der Krieg als Geschaft" (War as Business). He shows among other things that for every casualty in the World War a profit of 50,000 marks was made.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN GUJARAT AND RAJPUTANA

General Rainfall In Orissa, East Central India West C. P.., North Punjab And North Hyderabad

POONA, August 28.

Yesterday's depression over Southeast Punjab is filling up. It has caused active monsoon in East Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and East and North Punjab. The monsoon has also been active in Upper Burma, Assam and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, East Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana and North Hyderabad and local in Burma, Assam, Bihar United Provinces, West Central India East Central Provinces, North West Frontier Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Konkan, Mysore, Southeast Madras and North Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Bhamo two inches; Diamond Island, and Akyab one, Gwa three-quarters; Myitkyina a half, Sibsagar, Silchar and Sambalpur one and a half; Coxs Bazar and Balasore three-quarters; Jessore Chandbali and Naya Dumka a half; Mussooree two; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Bahraich, Bareilly, Guna, Sutna and Saugor a half; Mount Abu three; Fort Sandeman and Ahmedabad one and a half; Ambala, Ludhiana, Dalhousie, Murree, Udaipur, Dec-ca, Dohad and Tankhala one; Hissar, Baroda three-quarters; Simla, Delhi, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Jhalrapatam, and Parachinar a half; Hyderabad, (Deccan), two; Khandala, Madhura and Mysore one and a half; Cochin one, and Mahableshwar a half.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will strengthen round the head of the Bay of Bengal and in Assam, Upper Burma and Pegu and rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in East Gujerat, West Central India, Rajputana, Kumaon Hills and East and North Punjab, and extend in Southwest Punjab and along North-West Frontier.—A.F.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 28-8-'33: Colaba Point 0.01 inches; Fort 0.00 inches; J J. Hospital 0.11 inches; and Cotton Observatory Matunga 0.21 inches.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 43.18 inches; Fort 68.28 inches; J.J. Hospital 50.05 inches; and Colaba Laboratory Matunga 45.75 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 52.55 inches; Fort 59.56 inches; J. J. Hospital 56.04 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 76.11 inches; Fort 83.12 inches and J.J Hospital 76.50 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, August 28.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.00 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001 inches for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 28.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 28.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.4 degrees (above normal)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees (2.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (3.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10). 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 18.70 inches

Total rainfall during the year 46.03 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The following table gives details of the rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Agra	0.2	22.9	+4.7
Akola	0.4	26.5	+6.5
Ajmer	0.2	26.5	+11.9
Amraoti	0.6	25.7	+5.1
Allahabad	0.1	17.3	—9.6
Ahmedabad	0.3	31.4	+8.4
Ahmednagar	T	11.3	+0.9
Benares	0.6	20.8	—6.0
BOMBAY	1.4	43.2	—11.0
Bangalore	...	14.5	+2.9
Calcutta	0.3	46.7	+11.6
Cawnpore	0.5	17.4	—5.9
Dehra Dun	0.5	78.7	+18.9
Delhi	3.4	30.7	+13.8
Hyderabad Dn.	T	23.3	+5.9
Hyderabad Sind	...	6.7	+1.4
Indore	0.1	38.5	+16.1
Jhansi	0.1	23.7	—1.7
Jubbulpore	0.6	34.5	—5.0
Jaipur	...	25.9	
Khandwa	0.3	22.7	+3.3
Karachi	...	18.5	+13.1
Lucknow	0.3	9.2	—15.9
Lahore	...	10.6	—1.3
Multan	0.1	2.2	—2.3
Madras	...	4.8	—4.8
Mysore	0.1	12.4	+4.5
Mussoorie	1.8	69.8	+10.3
Mahableshwar	2.0	232.6	+16.3
Nagpur	0.2	42.7	+10.4
Patna	0.1	33.9	+2.7
Poona	...	19.6	+4.5
Peshawar	...	4.3	+0.7
Quetta	...	3.1	+1.8
Ranchi	0.2	32.8	—3.3
Rawalpindi	0.2	23.0	+5.1
Rangoon	0.1	57.8	+0.9
Ratnagiri	0.6	92.7	+14.1
Rajkot	T	18.5	—1.5
Srinagar	...	10.0	+1.8
Simla	0.7	29.8	—9.7

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, Bombay.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarva Shud 9 1989
Musim—Jama-dil-Aval 7 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 27 1302
Sunset—6 h 57 m.
Hightide—6-14, 17-14
Lowtide—12-05

PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m. Full Moon 4th September 10h. 34m. a.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

Charity Concert in aid of the Children's Home. Umarkhadi and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. Royal Opera House, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 31

S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails of 17th instant due at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 2

S.S. "Chitral" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Thursday the 31st instant.

DESIGNED
FOR THE
DISCRIMINATING
With two watchwords
COMFORT & REFINEMENT
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
—OPENING SHORTLY.—

COME !
To Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
—AND BE HAPPY
—GO-LUCKY AND
CARE FREE
LIKE
HAPPY-GO-LUCKY
ROBERT
MONTGOMERY
And Naughtily Nice
SALLY EILERS
In M.G.M.s COMEDY FARCE
MADE ON
BROADWAY
Based on the London Play
THE GIRL I MADE
Also Latest Air Mail News

THE STAR WHO CAPTIVATED ALL
LONDON
IN LAST MAIL WEEK
RAMON NOVARRO
is coming to thrill you in a fiery romantic love-comedy ..
A NIGHT IN CAIRO
with
MYRNA LOY
REGINALD DENNY
HEAR NOVARRO SING!
NEXT SATURDAY
THE CAPITOL
Booking is now open

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL—"Miss 1933."
Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Made on Broadway".
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"State Fair."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"She Done Him Wrong"
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"I Cover the Waterfront"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Temptress."
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Just My Luck."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sohni Mahiwal".
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kurukshetra".
Daily at 5, 7/45 and 10/30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York cotton closing rates.
1 p.m. Bombay market; Opening rates. Selection of Indian music
1-30 p.m. Selection of European music
2 p.m. Close down.
(If relay from the Rotary Club. Close down at 2-30 p.m.)
4-30 p.m. Ladies' Hour:
Mai Varerkar on "Sewing (contd.) in Marathi.
5 p.m. More Hints to My Lady Friends. Beth.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema (by kind permission of the management)
6-30 p.m. News available.
European Programme
Book talk by The Bookman.
The "Decca" Dance Hour,
Sponsored by The Vielophone Co.
Lew Stone and the Monseigneur Band.
Roy Fox and his Orchestra.
7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market prices.
European Programme.
8-45 p.m. Weather report and news bulletin.
Indian Programme
9 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York opening. Liverpool closing and Bombay Current rates.
Classical & Light Music.
9-10 p.m. Prof. Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatker, Sarangi.
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
715 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra
7-30 p.m. A revue, relayed from the stage of the Theatre of the Radio Exhibition, Olympia.
8-45 p.m. Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 Dance Music by Sydney Kyte and his Band.
10-30 Dance Music.
10-45 News Bulletin.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujarat of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 44) strophes 11 and 12.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Mongolia" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 31st instant.

The O S K steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on August 27 and is due to arrive here on September 8 via Belawan Deli and Colombo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Giayo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant and is due to arrive here on Thursday the 31st August at day light.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 27th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

Steamer "Clan Macnab" left Liverpool on the morning of Saturday August 26.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 27th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive at Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 31st instant.

The outward P and O Extra Steamer "Mongolia" left Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 22nd instant and in ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 31st instant at Ballard Pier.

The "Mongolia" will sail from No. 18 Alexandra Dock Wall for Australia at 6 p.m. the same day.

Parsi Teacher Jailed For Criminal Assault On Minor Girl Student

Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court Sessions sentenced Nadirshah Sorabji Merchant, a Parsi teacher (50) to 18 months' R. I. on the charge of outraging the modesty of a minor girl, Dhunbai Framji Wacha, aged yabout 12 years.

On this charge, the jury found him guilty by a majority of 8 to 1. The other charge of criminal assault was not proved.

The accused and his wife were conducting a private tuition class at Lohar Street. It was stated that the accused called the girl to class on May 27 last, a Sunday, on the pretext of giving her lessons, and committed the offence.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

At Dadar: C. K. P. Shri Ganesh Utsav Mandal, Ladies' Day. Bamnitral Mela and Haldikunku, 3 p.m.

9 p.m. Drama "Dharma Kalank" by Tarun Seva Sangha.

At Matunga: Laksamsey Nappu Hall, 4-30 p.m. Lecture (for Ladies) by Mrs. Yamunabai on "Amchi Vratavaikalye"; 8 p.m. Goverdhan Mela. 10 p.m. Prarthana Geeta by Prof. K. Murti.

At Kalbadevi: Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav, Devkaran Buildings, 9 a.m. Punja. 10 p.m. Prof. Pandit's mimicry.

At Kalyan: Ganpati Navaratra Mahotsavame, 4 p.m. Singing by Kumari Shanta and sisters (ladies only).

8-30 p.m. Lecture on "Religion and democracy by Sjt. K. T. Sale.

At Phadke Wadi: 3 p.m. Hari Kirtan for ladies only, 6-30 p.m. Lectures by Mr. B. D. Belvi. 9 p.m. Cinema show for ladies and children only.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

Swami Abhayanandil of Yog Mandal, Benares will deliver religious discourse to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj. All are invited to attend.

B. B. K. K. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Bai Bachubai Kanji Kursondas charitable dispensary conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel the total number of patients treated during the month of July 1933 was 2156, of which 993 were women and 1163 children, 554 being boys and 609 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 89.

DONATION FOR CHALALA (KATHIAWAR).

Mrs. Jayakuvar Chaturbhuj Doshi, who is always desirous of enhancing education and sanitation of females of her place, has been kind enough to grant sum of Rs. 501. in memory of her father, for the location of a tank, intended for females of that place for the purpose of bathing and washing.

INQUIRIES ON YOGA.

Swami Abhyanand Saraswati of Benares will be glad to attend all enquiries on Yoga. He is open to consultation between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. on all days at Goverdhan Bhawan, 4th floor Room No. 1, Khetwadi Main Road

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. P. G. Naik will deliver a lecture on "Vigilance and Rescue Work".

The members of the class will visit the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, on Thursday at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

DHOBI RELIEVED OF HIS BUNDLE

Alleged Culprit Arrested While Selling Clothes

How a dhobi, who was going on his rounds on Sunday morning was relieved of his bundle of clothes worth nearly Rs. 200 was narrated in the Court of Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Monday when one Simon D'Souza was placed by the Pydhonie Police charged with theft.

It appears that a dhobi, went round on Sunday morning collecting clothes and when he reached Khoka Bazar, he left the bundle behind and went up a building to bring clothes from his clients. When he returned, he found that the cloth bundle was missing. He immedietaly informed the police.

While trying to find out the culprit, the police found the above accused selling some clothes at Chor Bazar. He was arrested with a bundle.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till September 4.

DESERTED HIS BATTALION ?

On his own admission that he deserted the 5th Maratha Light Infantry, Dagdoo Ratate was ordered to stand his trial under the Army Act at Belgaum, by Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday.

Lance Naik Ramji Sakpal of the 5th Maratha Light Infantry posted at Bombay giving evidence stated that about five months ago accused enlisted himself as a recruit and was sent to Belgaum for training. The accused however deserted the army some time ago and was arrested in Bombay on August 20.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to stand his trial at Belgaum.

DEATH DUE TO HEART FAILURE

A verdict of "Death due to heart failure" was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the conclusion of the inquest over the body of one Sabestian D Gracious.

It will be remembered that the deceased, who was the owner of William and Co., situated in front of the J. J. Hospital, went to his dispensary on the morning of August 16 in very good health and was later found dead in his shop From the post mortem examination it was found that death was due to heart failure.

ACCIDENT WHILE REVERSING LORRY

Hindu Boy Dies Of Skull Fracture

"Death due to the fracture of the skull" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday morning at the inquest held over the body of one Raghunath Jagoo.

From the evidence it transpires that Raghunath with other boys was going in a lorry on Sunday afternoon near Colabawadi. While the driver was reversing the lorry, Raghunath accidentally came in contact with the left wheel of the Lorry and got an injury on the head. He died while he was being removed to the G. T. Hospital.

THEFT OF WHISKY AND BEER BOTTLES

Two Christian Youths Arrested On Suspicion

Two Christian youths were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Monday, charged with House-breaking and theft of whisky and beer bottles worth about Rs. 300 The Nagpada Police applied for the remand of the accused as they wanted time to make enquiries.

In their application the police stated that the proprietor of the Duncan Road Bar had lodged a complaint saying that on the night of August 25, the bar had been broken into and liquor bottles worth Rs. 307-10-0 had been removed.

The next day at about 3-30 in the afternoon, the above two accused named Nazi Sassoon and Joseph Nissam were seen moving about suspiciously in the rear of the bar. Getting suspicious a passerby arrested the first accused. The second accused took to his heels but was later arrested by a police constable. The proprietor of the bar stated to the police, that he had been seeing both the accused moving about near his bar for the last several days.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till September 9.

EXTRA POLICE FOR HAWKERS

City Fathers Determined To Keep Footpaths Clear For Pedestrians

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday approved of the report of the Committee regarding the question of dealing with the hawkers in the city.

The report briefly made the following recommendations.—

(a) That an attempt should be made to localize as many hawkers as possible in particular areas and these areas should be selected by the Commissioner in consultation with the Commissioner of Police;

(b) that control over hawkers within these areas should vest primarily with the Municipality, assistance of the Police being invoked only when necessary;

(c) that outside these reserved areas the only hawkers to be licensed should be those carrying vegetables and other food-stuuffs from door to door or articles like gram, sweetmeats, etc., for the consumption of the poor and the working classes;

(d) that control of these and other hawkers outside the reserved areas should be handed over to the Police, and lastly

(e) that arrangements should be made for clearing unlicensed hawkers from areas like Bhuleshwar and Null Bazar by employing at the expense of the Municipality a special force of the Police who would be stationed in these areas and would be charged solely with the duty of keeping them clear of hawkers.

NOTIFICATIONS

At the previous meeting, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin had moved an amendment to approve of the report with the following modifications:—

That the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of not seizing the goods belonging to the hawkers.

That the proposal for employing at the expense of the Municipality a special force of Police for clearing unlicensed hawkers from areas like Bhuleshwar and Null Babar be dropped.

On Monday, the Commissioner in his statement pointed out that nearly Rs. 75 lacs were spent on the roads and foot paths in the city and the citizens had no chance to enjoy the amentities owing to the nuisance of the hawkers.

CITY FATHER'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. R. A. Gole cited a case in which he was an eye witness. A woman selling plaintains, he said, was actually robbed of her basket by the Encroachment Department staff, as soon as she put the basket on the ground near Nagpada. The staff of the Encroachment Department together with the superior officer accompanying them, began to eat the plaintains taken away in the lorry in front of the woman and Mr. Gole.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked the councillors to go in any part of the city where they could not find hawkers obstructing footpaths and roads. Women and children, he said, at times experienced great difficulty in making their way on the roads and footpaths although they had spent over Rs. 75 lacs for tte benefit of the citizens.

MOTION CARRIED

When the question was put, Mr. Hirjibehdin's amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

PLEADERS LOSE THEIR CASE FOR APPEARING IN SESSIONS

Full Bench Of High Court Holds Rules Imposing Present Disability On Them Are Not Ultra Vires

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Ragnekar to-day heard the petition made by pleaders aned Advocates other than those who are members of the High Court Original Side Bar, asking for the right to practise in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Philip Gudinho appeared for the Police Court Bar.

Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker with Mr. P V Kane represented the Appellate Side of the High Court Mr. Dadeburjor appeared for Small Causes Court Pleaders.

All these supported the petition which was opposed by the Advocate General on behalf of the Crown.

In rejecting the petition, their lordships held that the rules made under clauses 9, 10 and 38 of the Letters Patent of the High Court, which excluded the petitioners from practising in the Crown side of the High Court Original jurisdiction were 'intra vires' (within the powers of the High Court and were not inconsistent with sections 4 (r) 290 and 340 of the Criminal Procedure Code read with the Bar Councils Act.

ARGUMENT.

Mr. Gudinho, arguing on behalf of the petitioners, stated that the petitioners were all Advocates registered as such on the role of the High Court, maintained under the provisions of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926. At a meeting of the petitioners, it was resolved that a deputation should wait on the Chief Justice for the purpose of urging their claims to appear and plead on the Crown Side of the High Court, i.e. in the Criminal Sessions.

In being excluded from this right, it was argued, the petitioners were suffering from an unjust disability, the more so,as the status of all legal practitioners on the role of Advocates had, for the purpose of the right claimed, been equalised by the Bar Councils Act and the subsequent amendment.

ACCUSED'S REPRESENTATION.

So far as the accused's appearance by a lawyer was concerned, the Legislature had not imposed any restriction. This contention was supported by the provisions of the Criminal Jurisdiction Act of 1802, the Letters Patent of the High Court, and the successive Criminal Procedure Codes. In the case of Ramchandra decided in September 1862, the Sadar Fouzdari Adalat, Bombay, had ruled that in criminal trials the accused could authorise any person to be his agent. This right of the accused was retained by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. Even the Letters Patent of 1865 did not impose the disability from which the petitioners were now suffering under the rules of the High Court.

SAT ON HIGH COURT BENCH.

It was further pointed out that several eminent pleaders of the Appellate Side had filled with dignity and ability high positions on the High Court Bench. And yet, as members of the Appellate Side Bar, they were subjected to an unmerited humiliation in not being able to plead in a Court in which they were subsequently held qualified to preside. This was a clear anomaly.

The Bar Councils Act recognised one set of Advocates only, and did not differentiate between one class and another. It was, therefore, submitted that the present disability should be removed.

The Advocate General, Sir Jamshed Kanga, then argued for the Crown against the petition.

After hearing the arguments, their lordships rejected the petition.

In the course of their judgment, their Lordships observed that Appellate side Rules contained a provision (rule 10) that advocates who were not advocates of the Original Side should not appear, plead or act for any suitor in the court, in any matter of ordinary original jurisdiction, civil or criminal. According to this rule, the Appellate Side Advocates were debarred from practising at the Criminal Sessions. Similarly for the Original Side, there was rule 44. These rules, according to Mr. Godinho, were 'ultra vires'.

Proceeding their Lordships observed that Clause 44 of the Letters Patent provided that the provisions of the Letters Patent were subject to the legislative powers of the Governor-General in Council under Sec. 71 of the Government of India Act. Accordingly, the Criminal Procedure Code was the procedure applicable to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court and it gave the accused the right to be defended by a pleader.

DEFINITION OF PLEADER.

Discussing the definition of the word "pleader", their Lordships said that according to section 4 (r) of the Code, the expression meant a pleader authorised, under, any law for the time being, to practise in such court. Then the petitioners who were not allowed to practise in such court under the rules in force, were precluded from the right of appearing.

The High Court rule which was under discussion was made under the Bar Council Act which authorised the Bar Council to make rules regulating the admission of advocates. Clouse 14 sub-Section (3) provided that the provisions of this section would not limit the powers of the High Court. Under this section the High Court had made the rule which laid down that only Advocates of the Original Side were entitled to practise in the sessions court. This rule, therefore, was 'intra vires' of the High court and it could not be challenged on legal grounds.

She was a luring lady, though her past was rather shady...and men were only tools to dig up diamonds for this Baby!
MAE WEST
in
"SHE DONE HIM WRONG"
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
PATHE
3-30 6-30 10

PATHE
To-morrow 3-30, 6-30 and 10

GEORGE RAFT
NANCY CARROLL
LEW CODY
in
UNDER-COVER MAN

POONA RACING REFLECTIONS

Lengthy Cards Are Not Popular

Ethics And The Stiff Win Easily

(By "TRESPASSER")

Much importance cannot be attached to the results of Saturday's racing at Poona. The course was on the heavy side and the going certainly did not suit several of the candidates engaged. Backers were extremely pleased that they had to deal with a card of eight events, which enabled them to leave the course early after the strenuous time experienced on Thursday, when the last race was run almost in darkness. The W.I.T.C. are complaining about the loss sustained in Poona due to poor public patronage, but they have to thank themselves for this.

Racing folk detest a long card, because it entails greater expense and unless the programme is cut down to eight races at the most many people will stay away. Ten races on a hot afternoon would try the patience of Job himself. Even among regular racegoers few favour the ten-race card, which is profitable only to jockeys, and helps to swell the totalizator takings.

At the present time racing is not a pleasurable sport but a laborious undertaking, and if the W.I.T.C. want to cut the losses, they must curtail the programme.

Another fly in the ointment, is the tendency for objections without good reason. Disappointed owners, trainers and jockeys make much of the adage: "It is easier to win a race in the Stewards' Room."

Stiff fines and the forfeiture of deposits, will soon put a stop to the unsporting habit of frivolous objections. In England and Australia the authorities are very hard on people, who protest without good cause, and the W.I.T.C. ought to adopt similar measures.

We will not be bothered with the presence of third class Arabs again until the big meetings are over, so I shall dismiss them in a few brief paragraphs.

Shogat Aziz despite a broken stirrup got up to dead-heat with Victor in the last few yards of the Arabian Plate. This grey mare has demonstrated that she is of superior class, and the handicapper would be wise in elevating her to her proper sphere. Malone has at last discovered that Victor is a stayer, and he will profit by the knowledge later on. Readers are advised to keep an eye on Nickel, a newcomer, who will be properly keyed up after a fortnight

SASSABY'S DASH.

Obaid had to ride his hardest on Happy Baby to keep Sassaby at bay in the Roxy Plate. The latter is a certain winner over a longer course.

Although Cartoon did not make a show in the Kathiawar Plate won by Rejoice, he finished on the heels of the placed horses, and was in no way disgraced. Truro did not relish the soft going, but that she is very well at the moment there is no doubt. It will pay to follow her till she wins. Orphan who was travelling fast at the finish should pick up a race for Byramjee.

MAYA IMPROVES.

Young horses usually improve and this fact was exemplified in the case of Maya, who defied a 7lbs. penalty in Div. I of the Roxy Plate. The daughter of Obliterate overhauled Crinoline in a businesslike manner to win pretty easily. The Clown has been consistent and may yet find an opportunity over a sprint course.

UNLUCKY D'ARTAGNAN.

D'Artagnan seems fated to play the role of runner-up. The son of Belsize found Miss Mount in a galloping mood and went under by a neck. Dandy Brush was made too much use of in the mud by B. McQuade. This gelding has struck form again, and he is sure to win a couple of races very shortly. Trelawne found the task of conceding weight in the soft going beyond him, but he is quite a useful type.

ETHICS AGAIN.

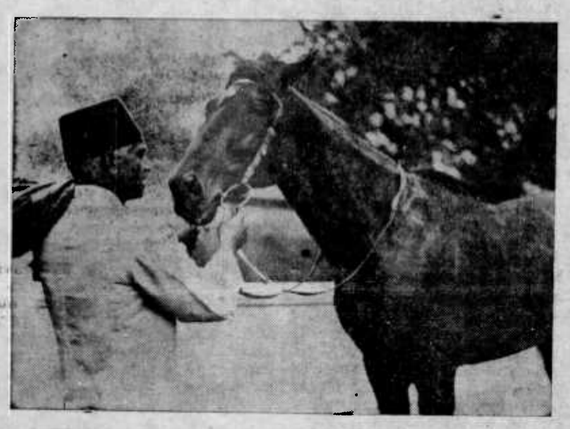
It is difficult to believe that Private Seal has recovered so soon from the serious accident sustained in Bombay last season. Bandaged on both fore-legs he made the pace hot in the Harris Plate, and Munro was obliged to shake Ethics up to catch the leader near home. Glenalmond who gnished close up to his stablemate is in fine fettle, and will win a handicap race during the big meetings.

Redeswater had a run but failed to show up prominently. The son of Ellangowan is very well at the moment and must be followed during the next fortnight.

Most of the competitors in the Dunstall Handicap were stiff when The Stiff got busy to win in a trot. Chivalresque and Maybar made feeble attempts at a challenge but were outstayed in the mud. Carnelian with top weight was in the van for a spell, and he is sure to attract attention, when the going is dry. Arthur like Miss Mount will probably win when neglected.

HAZIMA BEATEN.

Hazima was baulked more than once in the Iraq Plate where she had to strike her colours to Funny Face. Amij, who is looking very well entered the straight first and was hailed as the winner, but died out suddenly. He is sure to capture a sprint race shortly. Nazam Bahadur also appears fit. El Faras should benefit by the outing.



ETHICS, who has won twice this Season, snapped in the paddock after his victory in the Harris Plate at Poona on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes in the Paddock at Poona Races on Saturday. His Excellency is having a chat with Mr. C. C. Gulliland, the Secretary of the W.I.T.C.

Jockey W. DILLON, who heads the list of winning jockeys at Poona so far.

MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR'S NEW PURCHASE

Criss Cross Imported For Classic Races

(From Our Correspondent).

Criss Cross, winner of the Waterford Stakes at Ascot, and the North Derby at Newcastle this season in the colours of Lord Astor, has been purchased by the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and has been shipped to India.

Major A.W. Molony, who formerly trained for Sir C. N. Wadia in India, and held a licence as a trainer under Jockey Club rules, has relinquished the same. He has been in England since 1927 and till recently trained for Mr M. Michalinos and Sir C.N. Wadia. The former removed his horses from Major Molony and handed them over to J. Lawson, the Manton trainer.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

2,000 or over, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, 4 lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over 7 lbs.; in addition to above penalties.

Allowances.—Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500 or over, 4 lbs; or a race value Rs. 1,500 or over 7 lbs., Maidens, 10 lbs. (not cumulative); Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. W. Bird's Sammander.
Mr. V Rosenthal's Grand Duke
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Platoon.
Mr. W. Buckley's The Knut.
Messrs. E. Y. Chetty & M. H. Appa's Viking.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Jawahir.
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's Electricity.
Mr. W. Bird's Jinanar.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Narayen.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mutashar.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Messrs. Hamid Jamoor and Diamond's Broker.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Dowla.
Messrs. S. S. Chenoy and S. A. Poonawalla's Vermell.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Vortex.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz.
Mr. J. Tarachand's Nazam Bahadur.
Mr. A. R. H. Mahmood's Adil Beg.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Punjab.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Mr. R. Kashibhoy's Karim Beg.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Bushboos.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.
Mr. Mahomedalli's Bibijan.
Mr. A. Rozario's Camille.
Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's Sauer Kraut.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's Pobelda.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Galumph.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Corbyn.
Mr. K. Muncherji's Custodian.
H. H. Aga Khan's Rooz.
H. H. Aga Khan's Palla.
H. H. Aga Khan's Aurangzebe.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Zecos.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Einga.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Smart Aleck.
Mr. A. D. Gordon and Sir Darcy Lindsay's Happy Scot.
Mr. A. Higgins Raphael.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Crusty.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
Mr. Rosenthal's Michette.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's The Mint.
Mr. W. Bird's Clairette.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie, (late Bribe).
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Great Pearl.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's Uptojinks.
Mrs. P. L. Bowers' Hooray.
Messrs. Diamond & R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Sir David Ezra's Forage.
Mrs C. Malone's Silverite.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Gift Horse.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Clendennen.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Poor Bairn.
Mr. G. .. Lyon's Gallophant.
Mr. G. L. Lyon's Glowing Embers.
Mr. C. A. Murad's Neddins.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Miss Mount.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Raghubeer (late Prince Sham).
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Howth.
Miss V. Parker's Belford.
Miss V. Parker's Miss Tina.
Mrs. H. Mackay's Lon.
Mr. Pine's Puffin.
Mr. Kelso's Fine Knight.
Mr. Kelso's Fairford.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh.
Mr. M. R. Patel's Madge Mee.
Mr. M. R. Patel's Love Parade.
Mr. Eve's Superlative.
Mr. Eve's Woven.
Mr. Eve's Insomnia.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights.
Mr. Eve's Risque.
Mr. Gem's Mountain Dancer.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cardinal Point.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Little Rock.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Va Vite.
Mr. M. Wemyss' Roll Up.
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch.
Rajkumar C. Deshraj Urs' Asphalt.
Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's Broadway Joe.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Draughtsman.
Mrs. S. Goldsmith's Insult.
Capt. J. W. Goldsmith's Indiscreet.
Capt. J. W. Goldsmith's Mystic Fruit.
Mr. W. M. Somasundram's Fors Abey.
Mr. N. E. Raymond's Pomagne.
Mr. N. E. Raymond's Solomon's Sea.
H. H. Aga Khan's Moti Koh.
H. H. Aga Khan's Jelal Shah.
H. H. Aga Khan's Cardsharper.
H. H. Aga Khan's Solferino.
Major C. M. Steward's Single Star.
Mrs. C. M. Stewart's Tam-O-Shanter.
Major General H. E. M. Douglas' Glenlinnhe.
H. E. The Viceroy's Complet.
H. E. The Viceroy's Honeydew.
Prince Aly Khan's Bismarck.
Prince Aly Khan's Heyday.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Broken Link.
Mr. P. R. Subbier's Mahalakshmi.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Oscott's Cymro.
Messrs. V. Rosenthal & J. H. Hardie's Eugenis.
H. H. Maharaja of Holhapur's Dinno Taigle.
Mr. W. M. Somasundram's Eothen.
Maharaj Madan Singh's St. Velour.
Mr. King's Jacks Darling.

THE ALL-INDIA PRODUCE STAKES.—Distance.—7 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. For Indian horses three, four and five years old only (i.e. Horses foaled in 1930 1929 and 1928).

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1931, of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 7 lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 5 lbs. in addition to the above penalty.

Allowance.—Maiden 5 lbs.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Poetry.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Rosario.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysucakle.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Dry Sand.
Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode's Fanciful
Mr. A. M. Khiraz's Rejoice.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Mr. Eve's Johnnie Walker.
Mr. Eve's Knight at Arms.
Mr. Eve's Sanguine.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-water
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Naring.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ramprasad.
Maharaja of Idar's Tout-a-Coup
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Spring Song.
Lt.-Col. H. Murray's Telephone.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer Up.
Mrs. K. Lalithamba's Chanticleer.
Mrs. K. Lalithamba's Chanson.
Mr. N. E. Raymond's Pomagne.
Mr. H. O. Hay's Fancy Free.
Mr K. S. Malkani's Daftrum.
Mr. G. B. Ghorpade's Malava.

THE POONA ARAB STAKES.—Distance.—1-1/2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 31st March, 1933.

W. A. reduced 5 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1931 of a race value Rs. 1,500 or over once, 4 lbs., twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Winners of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7 lbs. in addition to the above penalties.

Allowances.—Maidens 4 lbs.; Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling, 4 lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Waalim.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Prince Charlie.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Hamdi.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Taj Najlyah.
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' Hitler.
Mr. Hamid Abbudi's Mundir.
Mr. H. S. Rustomji's Wajee.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Badruzaman.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Holhapur's Darya Dil.
Mr. N. Rupchand's Yafar.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bir's Nassaf.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman'c Dowla.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Ba'khit Beg.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Mr. Manesche Shahin's Yawooz.
Mrs. K. Lalithamba's Redoubt.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz
Mr. Hassan Haji Mahmood's Burzan.
Mr. J. Tarachand's Ajil Pasha.
Mr. A. R. H. Mahmood's Adil Beg.
Mr. Yussuff Taha's Faraj Pasha.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Kashaf.
Mr. K. K. Irani's Iranshah.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Wali'ahd.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Euston.
Mr. D. D. Chaan's Al Khaboor.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Shantidas' Askuran's Punjab.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Danger.
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance.—1-1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 500. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1932.

W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1932, of a race value Rs.

(Continued in column 4)

FIRST DAY OF POONA BIG MEETINGS

Complete Entries For Saturday's Fixture

Punters watching the parade of horses in the Paddock.

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

SIMPLICITY IN EATING

We Need Greatest Precaution Against Over Eating

(By K. L. SARMA, Author of "Practical Nature-Cure", etc., Pudukotah.)

It has been observed that self-repression is bad policy, more often than not; the more we seek to curb our appetites, the sronger they become. In this they resemble the mythical monkey-chief, who had obtained the boon, that his opponent in a fight shall lose to him, half his strength. The problem of self-conquest will remain incapable of solution, so long as direct attacks are relied upon.

But there is a fair chance of success, if an indirect or flank attack is made. It was for this reason that the epic poet represents Rama as striking at Vali—the monkey-chief referred to—from a place of concealment. The sense of taste can be governed by one whos knowe the law of its activity; we have seen that the sense gets fatigued from being confined to a single course of food; the sense gets out of hand, if there be a change from one course to another—that is, if we eat one course after another.

COMPLEXITY OF MEALS.

Our present-day habits in eating are far from simple. Simplicity consists in eating only one course at a meal, and rising as soon as that is done with.

Eating one course does not mean, necessarily, eating only one article of food at a time. For example, a South Indian, whose chief reliance is rice, would be eating only one course, if he eats a mixture of rice and vegetables, or even if he eats rice flavoured with some sauce, and tastes vegetables between mouthfuls. So too a North Indian would be eating only one course, if he eats rotis of wheat, barley or bajri, along with vegetables or dal. So we may define a course of food as one or more articles of food, the eating of which gives the same taste-reaction.

The meaning will become clearer from a few examples. A well-to-do Tamilian eats rice combined with different ingrediens in succession. Frstirst he eats rice and dal, flavoured with ghee, and between mouthfuls eats of some subsidiary food or relish, such as, vegetables or a mixture of curd and cocoanut or the like; there is the first course; after he has eaten nearly as much of this, as he he can enjoy, he has some more rice served, and a sauce prepared with vegetables, dal, tamarind, chillies and salt; these he mixes —with ghee if he likes—and eats as much of this mixture as his inclination might be; if the sauce be particularly to his taste, he eats a large quantity of it; this is the second course. After this comes some more rice, which is mixed with a thin sauce, made somewhat differently; this is the third course; he finishes the meal with a fourth course, of rice and curds or butter-milk. During each of these courses he may be partaking of vegetables or other side-dish; thus he has given his palate a change of taste three times; and for each change of taste he has probably eaten more than would be fair to his stomach.

Similar complexity of meals prevails among the people of other parts of India; nor is this confined to our country; in Europe also the custom of eating a multiplicity of courses at one sitting seems to prevail.

The sense of taste, which would get satiated by being restricted to one single course,—which should be the most wholesome of all,—freshens up, in the course being changed; it is difficult for the eater to remember the amount of food he has already consumed; even if he does, he will find it next to impossible to restrain the appetite once he has tasted the new course; he would eat nearly as much of the second course, as he did of the first and so on, until, at the end of a meal of four courses, his stomach would have received a load nearly four times its proper load.

HABIT IS NOT SECOND NATURE.

But we are in the habit of eating a great many courses at a single meal; and this has been so for many generations; in fact we are even proud of our forefathers, who have invented and handed down to us methods of outwitting Nature, and "nourishing" our bodies to the maximum possible. And so far from being aware of being unfair to the stomach, we are actually discontented and ill at ease, if, for any reason—such as, a slight miscarriage in cookery—we are unable to eat our accustomed bellyful. The average eater will never rise from his meal, until he gets a feeling of fulness in his stomach; if for once he listens to the advice of some preacher of dietetic righteousness, and gets up after eating one course less than usual, he has a queer feeling, which he interprets as a sense of having eaten too little. Of course, the novice in dietetic righteousness will have this queer feeling; but it will pass away after a few minutes, or within half an hour, and then the man will see the wisdom of undereating.

HARM OF OVER-EATING.

When one regularly eats a bellyful anyhow, the consequences are not always known to the man himself, because he has never had any personal experience of the effects of righteous eating. The stomach, of course, gets accustomed to the injustice, because it is constant, and its complaints go unheeded; but the wrong never becomes right by 'prescription'. If a man dispossesses another man of his land or house, and keeps him out of possession for a fixed number of years, the law says the wrong becomes a right; and this is what they 'call "a prescriptive right", but a man who has uniformly been unfair—tyrannical—to his stomach, does not become a righteous eater by prescriptive right. The common saying, that "habit is second nature", is grossly misleading; the stomach neither forgets nor forgives; it simply ceases to complain, in the ways it used to complain, in "the beginning of unrighteous eating—if there was a beginning in the man's own life; very often the sin is hereditary, and some remote ancestor might have had the chance of reform, through these complaints. The penalties are not withheld, simply because the man sins through ignorance.

NOT DIGESTION BUT DISPOSAL

Men persist in sin, because they see no direct causal connection between sin and suffering. But the connection is there, and the suffering is sure, though slow in coming.

When a man wants to wash his mouth, he takes some water into it, and gargles till the foulness of the mouth has become dissolved into the water. If he takes a big mouthful of water, he is unable to gargle well; the more water he takes into his mouth, the less able is he to gargle; if he quite fills his mouth with water, he cannot gargle at all.

The action of the stomach upon the food thrown into it is somewhat similar; the stomach has to perform movements, which are very like the movements of the cheek-muscles in gargling. These movements are called churning movements. The object of these movements is to mix up the food with the digestive juices, that ooze in from the inner lining of the stomach. If only half as much is eaten, as the stomach can hold without being stretched, then these churning movements are easy, and the work of the stomach is well performed. To the extent that this ration is exceeded, there is a failure of digestion. The stomach is elastic, and can be made to receive an excessive load; but the trouble is, it cannot do its work half as well, when twice as much is eaten. The consequence is, in due course, an increase of pathogenic stuff.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO PHYSICAL CULTURE

Scientific Value Of Yogic System

(By D. C. SHAH).

Throughout the historical past, every nation that has reached some measure of eminence in material prosperity and political progress has evolved some system of physical culture suitable to its peculiar circumstances and necessities. National advancement cannot be attained and maintained unless the social and civic life is built upon physical fitness of the citizens. In our own times, the regeneration of post-war Italy under Mussolini is prominently associated with a rigid system of physical training on a nation-wide basis. The same phenomenon was noticeable in the case of ancient Italy. The ancient Romans, who extended their dominion over a great part of the then-known world, were noted for their physical prowess and bodily strength. These qualities were not attained by mere accident or as a free gift of nature, but were earned and acquired by the Romans by a system of rigid discipline under the guidance of the State. Various forms of manly sports farmed a prominent feature of the social life of the ancient Romans.

ANCIENT INDIA.

The same was the case with ancient India, though the system of physical culture was evolved on a different basis. Life in ancient India, as in our own times, was dominated by religion. The momentum in the development of the social life was imparted by religion, as it was imparted by the State in the case of ancient Romans.

This religious impulse was a psychological factor that has endured through the ages down to our own days. The daily routine of religions rituals was accompanied by certain practices that have a hygienic value. For instance, a daily bath was as much a part of religious rituals as the daily prayer. Thus, even those who were not scrupulous about their health, would take their daily bath for their religious rituals, and in the name of religion, they were habitually doing something that benefited their health.

YOGIC PRACTICES.

Another practice that was habitually followed by those who aspired to higher spiritual evolution was the Yogic system. Among the principles laid down for a true Yogi was a life of simplicity and physical exercises which formed part of the "Hatha Yoga".

This "Hatha Yoga" was one of the forms of Yoga by which, it was claimed, man could attain communion with the Almighty. The practices consisted of various difficult movements and postures which stimulated the principal nerve-centres (known as the 'plexus'), thereby releasing the nervous and spiritual forces.

While spiritual development was thus claimed as a result of these Yogic practices, their value was equally great for the practical man of the world who wanted to keep fit and healthy. The Yogic practices have a most beneficial effect on the internal organs of digestion and are efficacious for curing some of the most obstinate cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation etc. The scientific basis of these practices of exercises is very lucidly explained in Dr. V. G. Rele's book "The Mysterious Kundalini". Some time ago, a demonstration of these Yogic exercises was given in Bombay by Pandit Prakash Dev, and Dr. Deshmukh, who presided, gave his testimony, as a medical man, that the practices were thoroughly scientific, and beneficial to health.

TESTIMONY OF WESTERN SCHOLARS.

This Yogic system is the important contribution of India to the world in the field of physical culture. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these and similar other practices of hygienic value associated with our religious life contributed to the intellectual vigour displayed by the ancient Indians in the fields of literature, philosophy and the mental sciences. Their value and efficiency have been acknowledged by even Western scholars and savants.

India's Poorly Nourished Population

Outlook For Future Gloomy To A Degree, Says Sir John Megaw

Sir John Megaw, Director-General of Indian Medical Services and lately Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, has some interesting observations to make in the course of a small inquiry which he has been able to institute on certain aspects of public health in India with reference to Indian villages in particular.

In the course of a report which he has now got ready he draws pointed attention to the gloomy picture of rural areas at present so far as physical conditions are concerned. Sir John's inquiry seems to have been based on replies to a questionnaire he issued to a large number of Doctors whose dispensaries are situated in typically agricultural villages scattered all over India.

The broad conclusions drawn by Sir John Megaw from these replies which have been carefully sifted by tests, are: (1) India has a poorly nourished population (2) the average span of life is less than half of what it might be, (3) periods of famine or scarcity of food have been occurring in one village out of every five during the ten years' period in which there has been no exceptional failure of rain, (4) in spite of an excessively high death-rate the population is increasing much more rapidly than the output of food and other commodities, (5) young girls who ought to be still at school are forced to become wives and mothers and many of them are doomed to die in child-bearing, (6) the epidemics of cholera, plague and smallpox are commonplace occurrences and (7) there is little evidence that the educated classes of community have realised the full gravity of the situation; at any rate, they have made no constructive proposals for investigating the problem or for working out a plan for its solution.

TOLL OF DISEASES.

Sir John Megaw estimates the total number of cases of certain diseases for the whole of India as follows:—Population: 353 millions; rickets 239,800; night blindness 3671200; syphilis 5506800; gonorrhoea 7539500; leprosy 41300; tuberculosis of the lungs 1553200; other forms of tuberculosis 635400; insanity 282400; congenital mental defects 317700; blindness 1941500.

The questionnaire issued to village doctors bore upon vital factors affecting the future of villages such as the rate of increase in population, death-rate, food supplies, diet and physical condition of the villagers. This inquiry shows that the average area of land per head of agricultural population ranges from 1.45 bighas in Bengal to 5.27 in the Central Provinces but the yield of crops varies so greatly in different parts of the country that the actual area cultivated conveys little information as to the real income of each family.

NEED FOR RADICAL CHANGE

It is in regard to the physical condition of people in the villages that the picture presented by the details supplied by the village doctors is most depressing. "Taking India ase a whole dispensary doctors regard 39 per cent of the people as being well-nourished, 41 p. c. poorly nourished and 20 per cent as very badly nourished."

"It is clear," he says, "that growth of population has already begun to outstrip increase in production of necessities of life so that even the existing low standards of economic life must inevitably become still lower unless some radical change is brought about. The outlook for the future is gloomy to a degree not only for the masses of the people who must face intensified struggled for bare subsistence but also for the upper classes whose incomes depend on the production of surplus of crops and other commodities. If the entire product of the soil is needed to provide for the urgent needs of the cultivators nothing will be left for the payment of rents or revenue, nothing to exchange for other commodities or even for purchase of railway tickets and the whole social structure of India must inevitably be rudely shaken, if not completely destroyed."

Passing On The 'Flu To Ferrets!

During the last month, the most startling newspaper announcement by the "research" workers has been that they have succeeded in passing on the influenza from human beings to ferrets. For many years they have tried to find the causal germ of influenza, but, as in the case of other epidemic diseases, such as smallpox, without success. Despairing of ever finding the germ, they have latterly declared that the disease was due not to a germ, but to a "virus." They were pretty safe in saying that, because as a virus is too small to be seen except in the imagination, no one could disprove their statement.

However, they still kept on trying, by transferring poisonous waste matter from influenza patients to animals, to produce the disease in the latter. But as this disease appears to be peculiar to man, they were unable to convey it to the animals. That alone should have been sufficient to indicate the futility of their methods. Quite undeterred, they went on, obsessed by their germ theory ideas, until they found in the ferret an animal sensitive enough to be made ill by the poisonous material from an influenza patient.

Then appeared in the Press the pronouncements of their "victory"! In the case of the "Morning Post," however, the leader in their issue of July 7 was headed "Victory over Influenza?" and the query was quite in harmony with the delightfully satirical tone of the article. So it looks as though the Press is at last beginning to regard these wonderful "victories," which are constantly being proclaimed, as more diverting than valuable. In fact, the "Daily Mail," of all papers, went so far as to publish on July 13 a letter from Dr. M. Beddow Bayly, which entirely destroyed the vivisectors' claims.

Of course, no proof could be given that the disease in ferrets was in every respect the same as it is in human beings. As a matter of fact, practically nothing is known about the cause of the disease. When it first came under their notice, the doctors were so mystified they could only conclude that the disease was produced by some unknown influence so they labelled it "The nfluenza," meaning the "Influence"!

Up to the present time the medical profession has no better idea of the cause of this disease, and no more striking example could be given of the uselessness of animal experimentation in the study of human disease.

Doubtless a pro-vivisector would be very indignant at this statement, and would cite the recent experiments on ferrets in an attempt to disprove it. But what has been learned from those experiments? After saying that influenza had been produced in ferrets by the introduction of the invisible "virus", the experimenters add that ine all severe cases the attack must be made by a bacillus as well as the virus.

And so they will go on, blaming first, the unseen virus and then the germ, which, for anything they know to the contrary, may be helping to get rid of the disease! But the fact that the experimenters have not really succeeded in doing what they have given themselves the credit for is clearly shown in the following paragraph from Dr. Beddow Bayly's letter, referred to above:—

"The very fact that it is stated that the ferrets which had been infected with some disease material became immune after their illness proves conclusively that it was not influenza from which they had suffered, for one of the outstanding characteristics of influenza is the extreme liability of sufferers to recurring attacks."

But the vivisectors always appear to be blind to what is most clearly seen by outsiders!—L. R. in "The Abolitionist."

Should Abortion Be Legalised?

B. M. A. Plans World Tour To Study Problem: Bombay Will Be Visited

A demand for a scientific inquiry into the law concerning abortion was made at Dublin, in mail week at the conference of the British Medical Association.

Dr. L.A. Parry, of Brighton, said sociologists, lawyers and doctors wishes for an alteration of the law concerning medically necessary abortions.

There was also a case, he said, for a consideration of abortions for sociological and economic reasons.

Lord Dawson of Penn said: "I do not suppose there is anybody in this room who does not regard this matter as one of great and serious importance.

"There is no doubt that there is going on in the community a great deal of thought on this matter.

ALTERATION OF VALUES

"There is an alteration of values, an alteration of standards, and different views are being formed and are not yet crystallised."

But he urged caution. He did not think the community was ready for official action and for a more or less formal report.

"We must face the fact," he said, "that we may be running up against precious moral standards which have been in existence for centuries. I do not say it is wrong to change those standards, but there will be conflicting views.

"People cannot be frank about this subject because they have not made up their minds about it."

Dr. Oscar Williams, of Llanelly, said lay opinion was already active about abortion, and there was a public demand for investigation in this country.

The medical profession should help to form public opinion, said Dr. McKail, of Glasgow. It should take its courage in both hands and lead the nation.

Sir Ewen McLean, of Cardiff, said there was no doubt that there was a social urgency in this problem.

"The fact is," he said, "that abortion is practised widely."

Dr. Parry said it was practised not by hundreds, but by thousands.

BOMBAY TO BE VISITED.

The Council was asked to consider the position and to report.

The Association decided to go on a world tour in 1935, the members, as a body, crossing the United States and the Pacific to New Zealand, and going on to Melbourne for the centenary of the city. They will return by the East Indies, Singapore and Bombay.

Gangrene Resulting From Inoculation

Dr. Bayly has called our attention to an article in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" for 18th February, 1033, entitled "Massive Anaphylactic Gangrene," by Dr. H. E. Irish of Chicago, and Dr. E. C. Raynolds, Berwyn, Illinois. This article is accompanied by three photographs showing anaphylactic gangrene following inoculation, with meningococcic serum, of a boy aged twenty-eight months. This child had had three doses of toxin-antitoxin when eleven months old and was vaccinated at the age of one year. After vaccination the child became violently nauseated and vomited at the sight or smell of such foods as stew or goulash. His illness began on 17th March, 1931, with fever, vomiting, sore throat and headache. He continued to be ill, and a painful rigidity of one side of the neck with holding of the head to one side was interpreted as meningitis. On 1st April, meningococcic serum was injected into the right buttock. On 2nd April there was an injection into the left buttock and again on 3rd April into the right buttock. No anaphylactic reactions were observed. A further injection into the left buttock on 7th April was followed by a blanching of the skin at the site of injection and within an hour urticaria appeared over the entire body, with edema of the face which closed the eyes.

"The child became irrational and there was a fever of 103 deg. F. This condition persisted about three days, when he became rigid for fifteen minutes and complained of severe cramps in the abdomen. On the same day, 11th April, he was again given an injection in the left buttock, after which blanching and soreness were almost immediately noted. Within an hour the site became purple. On the following day, 12th April, a fifth injection was given in the right buttock with a similar reaction in one hour. These areas continued increasingly purple, swollen and tender. 13th April, the swelling had extended over and around the left side of the abdomen and there was fever varying from 99 deg. to 103 deg. F. The swelling had increased by 14th April but the patient appeared improved and asked for food. At this time several large blebs, described as being the size of a silver dollar 38 mm.) appeared over both buttocks, with purple discoloration over the right anterior thigh. Two days later the areas became dark and the swelling subsided. Four days later a bloody waterly discharge appeared and the areas on the buttocks became black as contrasted to the normal skin.

"It was at this time that the patient was first seen by one of us. Examination revealed gangrenous areas with discharge and sloughing in both buttocks, sides of the abdomen and thighs. There was an area of pneumonia in the right lower lung and left otitis media. There was no cervical rigidity nor sign of meningitis. The child had fever and appeared very sick. The Wassermann reaction was negative; the blood and urine were of no especial interest. No pus cavities formed, but two large masses of necrotic tissue were lifted out.

"Despite antiseptic surgical drainage and the performance of three blood transfussions, the patient became progressively weaker and died twenty-one days after admission. No autopsy was obtained."

Two cases of gangrene had been reported, both following the use of diphtheria antitoxin in persons sensitised by toxin-antitoxin eight and four months previously. The sitt for these cases, as in the case reported, was in the buttocks. But one patient also had an area in the arm.

The medical explanation of these cases is that the first inoculation had sensitised the individual and that the "arthus phenomenon," as it is called, was caused by a subsequent injection acting on the sensitised blood.

Whatever the cause, we can hardly believe that medical men examining the photographs of the ghastly condition of this two-year-old child (the case under report) could continue to run the risk of bringing about such a disaster by their injections.—"Vaccination Enquirer."

DISCOVERER OF BLOOD SYSTEM

Memorial To Harvey To Be Erected

A memorial to William Harvey, discoverer in 1616 of the circulation of the blood, is being erected at Hempstead, near Saffron Walden, Essex, where he is buried.

The church tower, which fell in 1882, is to be re-built for the purpose, and medical men throughout the country are taking great interest in the project.

Harvey was physician to James I and Charles I, a fact alluded to by Lord Dawson of Penn, physician to the present King, when he laid the foundation stone of the tower.

Sir John Rose Bradford, President of the Royal College of Physicians, is the chairman of the building fund.

When the original tower collapsed, the bulk of the stone and flint, as well as the bells, fell into the churchyard. They are being used again by the contractors.

A sum of £3,000 has been raised, but to complete the work a further £2,000 is necessary.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1933

HANDS OFF ADEN!

The question of transferring the civil administration of Aden to the Colonial Office is expected to come up before the Council of State on Wednesday, and we trust that body will take the same just view of the question that it has done on previous occasions. When in 1921 the Prime Minister suddenly announced in the Commons that Aden was to be transferred to the Colonial Office, it was the Council of State that strongly protested against the proposal and compelled the British Government to drop the idea for the time being. The people of India and of Aden joined in the protest and so did the Bombay Government, which had been administering the port for about eighty years. The Government of India, too, expressed their fullest sympathy with Indian sentiments.

The reasons which persuaded the Council of State to protest against the transfer then hold good with even greater force today. And the Council cannot stultify itself by ignoring them now. Whatever attitude the Government may take up. It would indeed be an act of treachery on the part of any Indian body to approve of the renewed attempt at transfer, which as we said the other day, as an act of administration is sheer daylight robbery.

INDIA'S CREATION.

We are amazed at the mere attempt to rob India of a port which she has built up for nearly a century at enormous cost. When Aden was taken in 1839 by Indian troops it was little more than a number of barren rocks with a population of less than 3,000. But Indian resources in men and money slowly and steadily made it a useful trading centre with a population of about 53,000 and a military station of considerable strategic value. During the Great War the political and military administration was transferred to the Home Government as a temporary measure. But in flagrant violation of their promise and without even previously consulting the Indian Legislature, the Government coolly announced in 1927 that they had definitely and finally decided to make the temporary transfer permanent. It was a successful act of spoliation and seems to have emboldened the British Government to attempt to complete now what they began twelve years ago.

REPEATED PROMISES.

Since then, however, the people of India have been repeatedly assured that the civil administration of Aden would continue to be under the Government of India. Sir Denys Bray definitely and comprehensively stated in the Assembly in 1929 that "all idea of such a transfer (of civil administration) has long since been abandoned." But suspicions were revived when, without any justification, the Government of India took over in 1931 the administration of the port from the Bombay Government. The public had good reason to fear that this move was a prelude to a transfer to the Colonial Office. The people of Aden as well as of India condemned the idea of transfer in public meetings, but it is clear from the Government of India's latest communique on the subject, published in June last, that His Majesty's Government have as good as made up their mind to rob India of every trace of control over Aden.

LIMIT OF ABSURDITY.

The arguments seriously urged in the communique in support of the transfer are the limit of audacity and absurdity. What, for instance, can be more preposterous than to argue that Aden, being far from India, is less capable of being fitted into the Indian Federation than into the unitary Government of Britain, so much more remote from Aden than India in every conceivable respect? As for the plea that since the military and political administration of Aden is already in the hands of the Colonial Office, the whole administration may as well be transferred to it, we can only say that it is of a piece with the methods of the policy of grab characteristic of Imperial expansion; but India will not be persuaded by such sophistical pleas to part with what little control she still has over a port on which she has so far spent crores, and where Indians have such extensive vested interests.

DECISIVE ARGUMENT.

The decisive argument in the solution of the Aden question is the wishes of the people most concerned, namely the residents of the port and the people of India who have built it up to its present position of importance and prosperity. The residents of Aden as well as the people of India have again and again declared their wish that the port should continue to be administered by India. This fact has been admitted by Government themselves in the discussions on the subject in the Legislature. In these circumstances it is the clear duty of every body that claims to be representative of India and to safeguard her interests, not only to condemn this proposed final act of spoliation but to demand the return of the political and administrative administration of the port of which India was wrongfully deprived in 1927 without even being consulted.

Less Said The Better

Sir Frederick Sykes was good enough to address the Local Self-Government Institute on Sunday afternoon and meet the different members and say a few words of encouragement. While the public will be thankful to him for this kindness, we are afraid much of what he said was beside the point. He congratulated the Minister for his connection with the Institute, though we do not know for what particular achievement.

Sir Rustom Vakil has done more harm to Local Self-Government than any Minister before him, for he has introduced the virus of communalism in this sphere. He is doing his level best to encourage sectional interests in the Bombay Corporation, and we do not know what further mischief he is capable of. The same may be said of his work in the direction of Village Panchayets, for there again he has surrendered to the demands of communalists, because on their support the Government and the Leader of the House have to depend. The mischief contained in these two Bills largely outweighs the good points which they contain, and we regret that the Government forced the Minister's hands, because it was so very convenient to the Leader of the House.

Sir Frederick Sykes offered a great deal of advice to villagers to whom he was anxious to do some real service in various spheres of activities. Here again, as long as the agriculturist is pressed down by a vicious and increasing system of revenue collection, it is impossible for him to live like a man, or even make ends meet. If the agriculturist is forced to live from hand to mouth, if not to starve himself most of the days in the year, how is he to devote his attention to other things? For the present condition of the agriculturists the Government themselves are entirely responsible and they cannot shift their burden of blame on to the shoulders of either Congressmen or Gandhiji. It is an undoubted fact that the indebtedness of the tiller of the soil is increasing daily and his economic condition is worsening. He has been saddled with an increasing number of highly paid bureaucrats, whose lives are spent in making and submitting reports and statements.

His Excellency was good enough to say that the first step was to "inspire villagers with discontent with slovenly methods of cultivation, haphazard breeding of cattle, prolonged periods of idleness, extravagance in social customs, debts incurred for unprofitable purposes, and dirt and disease in the home and the village." This is adding insult to injury, and we can only ascribe it to the ignorance of Sir Frederick Sykes who is not, and who cannot be in touch with such lowly persons as cultivators, whose only use to Government is at the time of paying land revenue. Nobody, not even the Indian cultivator wishes to starve himself and lead a life of filth and disease, or enforced idleness,—though we do not know why he should not live idly, like better placed and more fortunate persons,—but what have the Government done to mitigate his sufferings. Khadi would have done and is doing much for the cultivator to help him during his "prolonged periods of idleness," but the Government are not encouraging the cult and, one might suppose, cannot even bear the sight of it. What industry have the Government started for the benefit of the villager, after 150 years of their rule in India? The less said the better, and the Government would do well by not lecturing to the villagers on their sins of commission and omission.

PROTECTION FOR THIS!

It is not difficult to understand the working of the minds of Indian Princes who want to be free from all kinds of legitimate criticism either in their own States or in British India, and we are not at all surprised that the Government of India should now propose bringing forward further repressive legislation to satisfy them. The Bikanir State is one of the stoutest pillars of Federation, and successive Viceroys who have enjoyed the ruler's hospitality have held it up to the admiration of the world as a model State. But a few facts will show the public that Bikanir is like any other Indian State, where the people are denied even elementary freedom.

According to the Census Report of 1921 there were over ten thousand slaves in Bikanir who with their wives and children are the absolute property of their masters. They are transferred from one person to another like any other ordinary property. We do not know whether conditions have very much improved since then, and we are always open to correction. In the year 1928-29 the Maharajah appropriated for his use as much as Rs. 14,55,443 out of a total revenue of Rs. 114 lakhs; in addition Rs. 13,93,262 were spent on the palaces, motors, ceremonials etc. All this comes to Rs. 28,48,707, or 25 per cent. of the total revenue of the State was spent on the upkeep of the Maharajah!

There is one primary school for every 135 villages and only Rs. 150,567 is spent on primary education, or as much as is spent on lighting the palaces with electricity! The total educational expenditure is as 3-6 per head and on primary education the magnificent sum of seven pies per head is spent by the progressive ruler of Bikanir! On Medical relief Rs. 168,509 were spent, but this includes the large expenditure on the Maharajah's household. The State has an area of 23,500 square miles and there are only 200 miles of good roads, a large part of which is reserved for the Maharajah's use. To get an income of over a crore, taxation has to be adequately high and everyone from the confectioner to the porter is compelled to pay his quota. An owner of a cow or a bullock has to pay Rs. 5 yearly to the State!

When there is a marriage or death in the ruling family, the public have to contribute their mite. For the heir apparent's marriage as much as Rs. 48,169 was paid by the taxpayer. The army appropriates Rs. 7,11,630 or 6.2 per cent. of the revenue, while the Police get 2.2 per cent of the revenue. There is a mock Legislative Assembly and out of the 45 members 19 are nominated officials, 8 are Rajahs, Sardars and others; out of the 18 elected members 12 are from Municipalities, 3 from Sardars and 3 from Zamindars. Out of the 15 Municipalities which elect representatives, 10 are wholly nominated and 5 are "overwhelmingly nominated." From this we can see the type of the legislature! But more wonderful still is the nature of the work done by the Assembly. In 13 years 43 resolutions were moved out of which 17 expressed loyalty or were courtesy resolutions, two were withdrawn, two were lost and 22 were accepted by the State! There is no freedom of speech, property or person. And yet it is for making such things permanent that the Government of India are giving the Princes further protection!

INDIAN VILLAGE UPLIFT

Good Water Supply, Medical Aid And Sufficient Food Are Essential

By M. S. SIRDAR, B.A., (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law.

Major-General Sir J. D. W. Magaw, Director-General of the Indian Medical Services has recently published a note containing his personal views on the result of the inquiry into certain public health aspects of village life in India. He has drawn attention to some of the appalling conditions obtaining in India in this respect. He observes: "It is certain that India has poorly-nourished population; that the average span of life is less than what it might be; that periods of famine or scarcity of food have been occurring in one village out of every five during the ten-year period in which there has been no exceptional failure of rains, that in spite of excessively high death rate the population is increasing much more rapidly than the out-put of food and other commodities; that young girls who ought to be still at school are forced to become wives and mothers and many of them are doomed to die of child-birth; that epidemics of cholera, plague and small-pox are commonplace occurrences and malaria is constantly present throughout the greater part of India; worst of all, there is little evidence that the educated classes of the community have realised the full gravity of the situation, at any rate they have made no constructive proposals for investigating the problem or for the working out of a plan for its solution."

VILLAGE SANITATION.

The above picture is dismal enough to discourage even the greatest of optimists amongst us; while it is true that in recent years there is a great awakening in the direction of village uplift, still the health aspect of the question has not been tackled sufficiently seriously. Questions of nutrition, water-supply, hygiene and sanitation of rural life are as important, if not more, as questions of agricultural development.

The question of mal-nutrition is so serious that the average expectancy of life in India is less than 25 years, the lowest in the world. It is not the shortage of food, but the quality of diet that is responsible for the poor health and lesser vitality of the people. Animal proteins in the form of meat or milk are taken in very small quantities and fruits and vegetables are very insufficiently used. Part of the population eats only a vegetarian diet and that too of a very indifferent kind. Fish can be a very valuable addition to the diet of the villager if he has no religious scruples and it is good that the Government of Bombay is tackling the question of fisheries in the province. Similarly, milk supply in the villages is scanty and defective. It must be impressed on the public that dairy system has a great future in India and the rearing of milk-cattle should be encouraged.

APPALLING INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Another disturbing feature of village life is the appalling infantile mortality. The rate stands largest in the world, the proportion being 2½ times that of England. Child-marriages, lack of maternity welfare knowledge

(Continued on page

Frankly Speaking

FRANCE WARNS NAZIS.

The French Premier, in the course of an interview, affirmed his determination to guarantee the independence of Austria. This must be a fair warning to Germany to give up her present objectionable methods of propaganda against the Austrian administration.

He gave this interview just before he left to inspect the defence works constructed on the frontier to guard France against invasion. This shows that France is keenly watching events in Germany and that she is preparing herself for the worst.

Nazis have created a host of enemies in the surrounding countries, which are shocked at Nazi intolerance and then large scale murder operations.

We hope nothing more serious will take place than a mere timely warning. No European country wants a war seriously, though it might indulge in a little innocent sabre rattling.

But once a trouble is started one does not know where and when it will end.

MANCHUKUO AND SOVIET.

We thought the trouble between Manchukuo and the Soviet was over long ago, and that the two were working hand in hand, since they were discussing the sale and purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway for which both wish to drive a bargain.

We are not disposed to attach much importance to the protest now made by the Manchukuo Government, which with Japanese backing, wants to quarrel with everyone, and even make a fight of it, though Russia is unwilling to give any opportunity to anybody to start a row over nothing.

Manchukuo has enough on its hands in suppressing the robber bands which seem to raid everything and everywhere, and any war with Russia will be a very risky adventure.

Japan for her own sake ought to curb the exuberance of this newest of new States, otherwise there may be trouble in China again, which we thought had disappeared long ago.

PLAYED OUT ASSEMBLY!

One more party has been created in the Assembly, in the place of the one that has disappeared. The new Democratic Party, let us hope, will be a real democratic party and not support the doubtful claims of vested interests and reactionaries. But anything is possible under H.G. Gour's leadership.

The present Assembly is played out, and it would be in the interests of the public to have new elections. Now that Federation has receded into the distance, and no time limit has been given, there is no excuse for evading elections.

But it wont suit the book of the Government, who find the present body very subservient. And now most of the M.L.A.'s have visited Britain at the expense of the Government, the Opposition is likely to be still more feeble.

"TORTURING" EVIDENCE.

Lapses from the most elementary principles of justice have recently become so common in India that in delivering judgment in a case at the Calcutta High Court last week, Mr. Justice Lort-Williams felt constrained to make some strong remarks on the subject of "torturing" evidence. Said his Lordship:

Such patent torturing of evidence by the prosecution was unpardonable. Those who appeared for the prosecution must be made to realise that it was no part of their duty, by hook or by crook, to obtain a conviction, and it was the duty of the magistrate sternly to discountenance such methods, which were but a travesty of justice.

Magistrates themselves have often been guilty of travesties of justice. His Lordship, himself, after referring to some other common principles of law, declared that "there seemed to be an increasing tendency either to disregard or to overlook those principles "on the part of both judges and magistrates as well as by those who appear to prosecute on behalf of the Crown."

Will magistrates and the police take note? We doubt.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

The cultivators of U.P. will watch with interest the novel formula that is being devised by the Local Government to adjust automatically the annual rent and revenue in accordance with the fluctuations in prices.

The formula is expected to be serviceable in calculating remissions without any application, either from the landlord or the tenant.

The price level in a particular normal year having been taken as the standard, the annual deviations, if any, from the standard, regularly published by Government, will lead to a corresponding change in the rent or revenue to be paid.

Apart from the technical details of devising the scheme, it will be a real relief to the poor cultivators only if the original standard amount of rent or revenue is reasonable and if in the worst emergency a bare living is secured to them.

Readers' Views

"SORDID DRAMA"

From Dr. G. M. Bhonsle, Acting Chairman, Reception Committee N.-B. Youth Conference.

In the issue of your esteemed paper dated the 26th inst. a "Non-Brahmin" asks the General Secretary to explain what is going on behind the scenes. I hope the General Secretary will explain the whole thing by placing all the facts before the Non-Brahmin public. In the meanwhile, I, as the Ag. Chairman of the Reception Committee beg to acquaint the public about the happenings in the Reception Committee.

Some of the interested members of the Reception Committee some time last month are supposed to have managed to elect Mr. Chikodi to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. At that meeting only seven members out of a total of 84 were present, there being no quorum, which required the presence of 21 members. This was a clear illegality and I brought the fact to the notice of the General Secretary and requested him to call a meeting of the Reception Committee. He paid no heed to my request. In the meantime the Chairman tendered his resignation. This resignation was kept back and no members of the Reception Committee was informed of it.

Then it was that I told the General Secretary that I will call a meeting of the Reception Committee. When things had come to a head, the General Secretary called the fateful meeting of the 15th inst. Several members requested Mr. Savant, the Chairman of the Reception Committee to withdraw his resignation to which he agreed and presided over the meeting. Member after member rose and questioned the legality of Mr. Chikodi's election to the presidential "gadi", and it appeared that the members were coming from words to blows and the Chairman took the action he did by dissolving the meeting and informed Mr. Chikodi accordingly.

Mr. Chikodi wired to the General Secretary about his inability to attend owing to his serious illness and wrote to the Chairman in the same terms. In spite of this, the General Secretary persisted in foisting Mr. Chikodi on the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference and hurried to Belgaum, for reasons best known to himself, to bring him down to Bombay, but unfortunately Mr. Mokashi (the General Secretary) could not succeed. Eventually he issued a notice that the Conference will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Chikodi as soon as his health permits. This unscrupulous and mischievous persistence on the part of the General Secretary are pregnant with many suggestions and I leave it to the Non-Brahmin party to decide what is what.

A few more facts want elucidation. Knowing that the Chairman had thwarted his purpose, the General Secretary summoned the Working Committee and staged a farce of accepting the Chairman's resignation. It is needless to say that the Working Committee is incompetent to consider this question. Then the Working Committee at the behest of the secretaries served notices on the Chairman, myself and a few other respectable members of the Reception Committee, prohibiting us from attending the Conference. The General Secretary and his admirers would not stop at this; they rushed to the police station and lodged an information that several highly educated, respectable and influential members of the Reception Committee were contemplating to create a row in the conference.

This, in short, is the sordid drama enacted by the General Secretary and his henchmen, and one does not know to what purpose they are striving to hold the conference under the presidentship of Mr. Chikodi. I am also doubtful whether the election of Mr. Mokashi as General Secretary is at all legal. But when the Reception Committee is against holding the conference under the presidentship of Mr. Chikodi, it is no use going into other details. I hope the above facts will explain the whole situation.

Tramway Bye-Laws

From "Gayathri."

Your paper is doing a distinct service by publishing complaints of Tramway passengers. The non-observance of the bye-law pertaining to smoking in tramcars was recently mentioned by one of your correspondents.

There are some other bye-laws which are always broken. Passengers are not supposed to alight by the rear platform. But, at almost every tram halt one or more passengers can be noticed breaking this bye-law, to the greatest obstruction and inconvenience to other passengers boarding the car. Many conductors can often be seen simply keeping "mum" when this bye-law is broken. Passengers there may be, who may not be aware of this rule; but is it not the duty of the conductor to inform the offending passenger that he is doing a wrong act?

Another bye-law which is daily broken by several passengers is that relating to spitting betel juice. This offence becomes all the more serious, if the spit falls from the top of a decker car.

It is, of late, noticed that tram-conductors are not very alert and active in their duty. It looks as if their superior officers are not taking any notice of their slackness.

Reserve Bank A Shell Without Substance

From T. Prakasam.

I have taken time, even after the publication of the full text of the report by the Reserve Bank Committee, to get more light from some of the friends who have just returned from England.

I had an interview recently with Sir Cowasji Jehangir who stated, soon as he landed in Bombay, to a press representative that the report of the Reserve Bank Committee must satisfy all interests and all parties. I asked him how the linking of the rupee to Sterling is beneficial to India. His answer was that the Reserve Bank is for managing the currency and the policy is for the State to dictate and that is done through ordinances from time to time. In other words, the power claimed by the Secretary of State to declare any moment that the rupee is linked to sterling paper) or even to a piece of wood (Tally) which may be adopted by Britain as currency as in ancient days is to continue, even under the new Dispensation, either in the Secretary of State or the Governor-General and not in the Federal Minister.

If so the Federal Reserve Bank is a shell without substance. It goes to the very root of the problem. If Britain and India did not sink with Germany in 1931, when the German mark fell down three hundred times below its natural value and the Reich Bank and most of the other banks were closed, it was due to the mere accident that Indian gold of the value of 50 million pounds reached England just in time to enable Britain to pay her debts to America and France on the due dates and regain public confidence.

While Sterling, divorced from gold was selling at a discount on the Continent and not at par, Britain offered to India the same sterling (paper) at 27 and 28 shillings and even more. This they could do only in India, taking advantage of the ignorance of the classes as well as masses and their indebtedness, and the political unrest in the country.

Britain was not sure of success, even in this speculation. It was indeed a desperate speculation made at a time, when the British Chancellor of the Exchequer was publicly declaring that the British Nation might not even exist, if they did not get over the economic crisis then. But fortunately for them they did succeed in getting the gold from India. The success was due to the power usurped and exercised by the Secretary of State in the manipulation of currency of India.

It is in exercise of this power that Sir Samuel Hoare could override even the provisions of the Currency Act of 1927 and declare that the rupee was linked to Sterling (paper) while abandoning the gold standard. In the Act of 1927, the ratio of 1s-6d. was fixed in relation to gold and not to a paper currency that was not backed by metallic security. If this had to be amended so as to link the rupee to Sterling paper only, the Statute should have been amended by an amending Bill. But Sir Samuel Hoare usurped even the power of Legislature.

In my view the validity of this declaration of the Secretary of State, ought to have been tested in a Court of Law already. In any event this ought to have been pressed by the Indian Delegates in England before the Committee. In such circumstances, if the power should continue to rest in the same authority and Sterling should in the near future, share the fate of German Mark where will the rupee be?

It is admitted that the rise in Sterling is neither genuine nor permanent and that it is only one of the results of speculation started with the abandonment of the Gold Standard by Britain. We have been witnessing during the last two years that, as a result of speculation and fluctua-

(Continued on Page 7.)

W. E. C. EXPLOSION IN ASSEMBLY

M. L. As. Expose India Office Tactics

European Member Compares Bhore-Noyce Combine To Siamese Twins

(From Our Special Correspondent.) SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Quite an interesting day!

Sir George Schuster entered just as the President was due to enter, snatched a few words with Messrs. S. C. Mitra and Lahiri Choudhuri on the Opposition benches, and received greetings from them. As the House sat and he was sworn in, cheers came from all sides.

The question hour yielded a striking side-light to what Sir Joseph Bhore has been preparing for the House on the Japanese Boycott of Indian cotton.

This boycott, he said, had not been effective, and that knocked the argument of those who would show that the Indian cotton grower suffered because of Simla's decision to abrogate the Indo-Japanese convention.

The galleries had attracted a larger crowd than usual, But the excitement they had expected did not come about. They thought that the Assembly would repeat history, and oppose the introduction of the Indian States Protection Bill. When the first Assembly did this at the sggestion of Mr. Munshi Ishwar Saran, it led to the first certification of a bill. But this time the Assembly allowed the Bill to be introduced, except for a solitary dissentient voice.

It seems from the lobby talks that the members were keen not to disclose their plans of attack on the Bill.

The Bill has three main features namely; the application of the Sedition section and of the Press Emergency Act, and banning of entries and Indian States of Jathas from the British India.

NO SMOOTH SAILNG.

The first two objects are expected to evoke strong opposition from non-official parties, while they would keep their mind open regarding the last part and hear Mr. Harris Haig before making up their mind on the subject.

Sir Joseph Bhore, however, did not have plain-sailing. Contrary to the expectation. His Bill aiming at the extending of the existing protection by another six months was challenged by Mr. B. Das. It meant that the Government broke their pledge to put forward this session their plan of protection. Mr. Das was held to be right, but Sir Joseph Bhore pledged that in the changed circumstances, he has no other alternative.

The best part of the day was spent in discussing the Bill which empowers the railways to run their own motor services.

Sir Joseph Bhore tried to disarm the opposition by declaring that company-managed railways would not get these privileges, but by this, he only roused the anger of Mr. James who wanted equal rights for all railways. However, Mr. James found himself pitted against the "Siamese Twins" as he himself described.

Sir Frank Noyce sat Sir Joseph Bhore throughout the debate indicating that in this matter the member for railway and the member for the roads stood together. "This combination is alarming" said Mr. Aggarwal, when he pointed out how the railways having mismanaged their affairs even on the basis of monopoly, were trying to take unfair advantage on the road, and the the Member for the Road was not standing up for the rights of King's highways.

PARTY CANVASSING.

I hear that the party canvassing is proceeding and that Independents have wired for Sir Cowasji Jehangir in view of the fact that in the absence of the leader and 3 Deputy leaders, the dispute has arisen as to who should be the Acting a leader of the party.

BHORE UNDER FIRE

A volley of searching enquiries made by members of the Assembly regarding Indian representatives at the World Economic Conference provided the best interest during the question hour to-day.

Mr. G. P. Singh asked: "Will Government kindly state the names of those who "represented" India at the World Economic Conference in London recently and why were Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar proposed to be added as mere "advisers" and not as members.

Sir Joseph Bhore, leader of the House replied that the question should be referred to Government's communique on the subject.

Mr. M. Das: "Is the Honourable member aware that after the resignation of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar, the officials of the India Office were wandering about in London to get substitute Indians to represent India at the World's Economic Conference."

Sir Joseph Bhore: "I am not aware of that."

Mr. B. Das: "Is the Honourable gentleman aware that one of the two names were put in just on the morning of the day on which the Conference met."

DELEGATION PERSONNEL.

Sir Joseph Bhore: "I cannot recall all the dates upon which the names of the various members o. the delegation were published. If the Honourable member will g.. me notice of that question, I w. give him the date."

Mr. B. Das: "What are the special qualifications of the various lawyer politicians that came as advisers to the Indian delegation to the World Economic Conference."

Sir Joseph Bhore: "I am afraid that my Honourabe friend cannot expect me to discuss on the floor of the House the respective merits of the public men in this country."

Mr. B. Das: "Were they all public men that were chosen as the advisers to delegation.

Sir Joseph Bhore: "I think that all the non-officials may certainly be classed under that category."

Mr. B. Das: "It is the view of the Government and not of this side of the House.

"The Honourable Sir Joseph Bhore my honourable friend is entitled to his own views in the matter."

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: "Is it a fact that consequent on the refusal of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Rangaswami Aiyengar to act in the capacity of mere advisers to the World Economic Conference Government selected some other gentleman to act not as an adviser but as a member of the delegation."

Sir Joseph Bhore: "I think my Honourable friend's memory is quiet correct.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: "May I know why this gentleman whose name was subsequently added as a member was not chosen at the very outset".

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir Joseph Bhore: "I would like to make the position perfectly clear to the House in regard to all the matters in which it is assumed that the Government of India are concerned the matters which are discussed in the Executive Council are confidential, and I am not in a position to disclose to this House whether any reference was made to the Executive Council or not if so what their views were and, whether their views communicated to His Majesty's Government. I want to make that position perfectly clear to the House so that they may not charge me with not giving them the information which I am in a position to give."

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: "I did not ask that question. My question is a simple one, and I do not want to pry into the secrets of the ex-

(Continued on page 9).

Ottawa Balance Sheet At A Glance

Indian Exports Except Tea And Cotton Shrink, While British Goods Are Dumped

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

Considerable interest was taken in to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly, as the Cotton Protection and States Protection Bills were on the agenda paper.

Lobby talks were concerned with the formation of the Democratic Party led by Mr. K. C. Neogy. Both the Independents and the Nationalists were calculating the effects of this party on their own relative strength in the House.

Sir George Schuster was sworn in amidst loud cheers.

Sir Joseph Bhore, replying to Mr. Santsingh's question laid on the table a statement showing the effect of the Ottawa Trade Agreement on India's export trade to the United Kingdom. The statement relates to five months, January to May 1933 as compared with corresponding period of 1932.

NO PROTECTION TO WHEAT.

The statement snows that there was no export of wheat during the period, either in 1932 or 1933.

Regarding other commodities, the statement says that there was a decrease in exports in respect of oil-seeds (non-essential), jute gunny bags, coffee, iron or steel and hides and skins (tanned or dressed.) There was an increase in respect of raw jute, jute gunny cloth, tea, rice (not in husk), raw cotton, raw hides and skins.

Largest increases occurred under tea which was exported 25 per cent. more than the corresponding period of the previous year and rice export of which went up from 36.767 to 212,988 tons while raw cotton export increased from 10,909 tons to 22.867 tons.

FILM TRADE IMPROVES.

Sir Joseph Bhore's statement further showed that imports from the United Kingdom to British India during the same five months increased in the case of cotton pelcegoods by 25 per cent., while the number of motor-cars imported increased from 982 to 2538. The import of cinematograph films raw and exposed, almost doubled, while import of woollen piece-goods had gone up by 50 per cent. A decrease in import, however, occurred under machinery and millwork. The statement also gave detailed information regarding the effect of the Ottawa Agreement on exports to foreign countries.

NO CHILD MARRIAGES.

Sir Harry Haig replying to Mr. Bhuputsingh's question said that no marriages had been performed by British Indian subjects in Chandernagar and Indian States to evade the Sarda Child Marriage Restraint Act.

BAN ON BOSE'S SPEECH.

Sir Harry Haig replying to Mr. G. P. Singh said that Mr. Bose's speech at the political Conference in London was banned after Government had read it and discovered that a considerable portion of it was objectionable.

Mr. G. P. Singh: What were those objectionable portions? (Laughter).

Sir Harry Haig: The Hon. member is very persistent in getting information out of me (Renewed Laughter).

JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

Sir Joseph Bhore: Replying to the same member said that the information he had did not lead him to believe that the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton was effective.

Mr. Reddi: Has not the boycott had a considerable effect on prices?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I have seen cotton growers' views expressed in some papers.

Mr. B. Das: Have not the Japanese after the boycott increased the purchase of Indian cotton?

Sir Joseph Bhore: On Thursday next while discussing the non-official resolution, I hope to make a full statement on the subject

MUTUAL TARIFF.

Sir Joseph, replying to Mr. G. P. Singh, said that the negotiations between Ceylon and India regarding mutual tariff preferences had not yet been concluded and no tariff changes would be made without the concurrence of the House.

WAR DEBTS.

Sir George Schuster replying to Mr. Abdulla Haroon regarding the sale of silver to pay war debts, stated that 50 cents per ounce was the rate at which the Government of the United States of America afforded credit to the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of this token payment. Silver was sold on the basis of 20-7/16 pence per standard ounce of delivery in London. As however silver was shipped to America without going through London the charges for transport would be subject to deduction equivalent to the amount that would have been paid by the Government of India if silver had been shipped to London. As regards quantity of silver now in the possession of the Government of India, Sir George said that information was given in weekly abstracts of accounts of the Currency Department, but the silver was not necessarily for sale.

Replying to Mr. G. P. Singh, the Finance Member refused to place the correspondence on the table. All he could say was that the Government of India approved of the transaction and sale at that price was an advantageous transaction.

SILVER AGREEMENT.

Mr. James asked, in connection with the recent silver agreement, whether it was a fact that agreement would require ratification of the legislature and if so, would that ratification be sought during the present session.

Sir George: It is certainly so, that ratification of that agreement does require the approval of the Legislature and that agreement will be put before the Legislature at the earliest convenience, but I cannot state exactly what that date will be.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr Bajpai, replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra, said that the Government of India had asked for the views of the Local Governments regarding the unification of standards of medical licentiates and replies had been circulated to the members of the Select Committee on the Medical Council Bill. Government had informed the Indian Medical Association that if their rule requiring members to support the candidatures for legislative elections were deleted, Government servants conduct rules would not act as a bar to Government servants joining the Association.

ANADAMAN JAIL.

Sir H. Haig, replying to Mr. Bhupat Singh's question, said that the total number of prisoners in Andamans was 6,537 of whom 112 were terrorists.

Mr. Mitra put a series of questions arising out of the recent hunger strike in Andamans.

Sir H. Haig maintained that the Government action was right. He said that 23 convicts died in Andamans from pneumonia in 1932. This incidence of pneumonia was less than in Indian jails taken as a whole and also less than in Bengal. Government did not propose to change the existing principle in accordance with its duty. Jail officials did all they could to preserve the lives of prisoners.

The House gave permission (one voice crying 'No') to the Home Member to introduce the Indian States Protection Bill. When Sir J. Bhore sought similar formal permission to introduce the Textile Industry Protection Bill, Mr. B. Das asked why the Commerce Member had gone back on his promise to consider the Tariff Report and place Government conclusions before the House

OPPOSITION TO TEXTILE BILL.

Sir J. Bhore asked if the member was opposing the Bill.

Mr. B. Das: Yes. I am opposing it.

The President reminded Mr. Das that he must be brief.

Mr. Das said that there was no justification for extension of time and a proper bill should have been introduced. Why was Government sitting tight on the Boards report.

Sir J. Bhore hoped that the House would not support Mr. Das, as it was quite impossible for the Government to come forward with specific proposition when negotiations with Japan were in sight.

The Bill was then introduced.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Press Views

Timely Good Sense

By releasing Gandhiji unconditionally the Government, we are glad to say, have retrieved a bad blunder before it was too late. For once the belief in the man on the spot, one of the fundamental axioms of British imperialism, has been vindicated; for, while Sir Harry Haig was laboriously contending on the floor of the Assembly that Gandhiji was unreasonable, that the Government could not allow themselves to be coerced by fasts and so on, the Bombay Government, with a keener appreciation of realities, had apparently come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to detain Gandhiji any longer in jail, in view of the state of his health. If this presumption is correct, it is a matter for satisfaction that circumlocution and red tape were not allowed to stand in the way of this eminently sensible decision which was not taken a moment too soon.—"Hindu."

One More Opportunity

In a strange and unexpected manner, the fates have offered one more opportunity to the British and Indian Governments to get a little real peace in the political field. None will contend that the release of Gandhiji has in any way lowered the prestige of the Government. But, the events of the past few days have shown that it is ridiculous to take one's stand on technicalities when great issues are involved.

If the Government only want it, they can make peace with Gandhiji and the Congress. In one respect it is much easier than most people imagine. There need be no settlement on the constitutional issues. It is not for constitutional issues that the Congress is fighting to-day. It is for an honourable and self-respecting existence.—"Indian Express."

Strike When It Is Hot

As we anticipated, almost the entire Nationalist Press has congratulated the Government on the release of Mahatma Gandhi. From the unanimity of Nationalist Press opinion that the Government has not lost in prestige but has gained something in the way of reputation one would think that all the leader writers had previously conspired to drop their "traditional" opposition and for once given the Government its due meed of praise. We have said and we say it again that if only the Government would refuse to be hustled or influenced by the fire-eating section of Europeans in this country it would find its task far easier than what it is.

We cannot presume to advise Government, but cannot the trusted advisers of the Government take into consideration that in view of the favourable impression created in the public mind by the Government's recent act of statesmanship the permission of an interview then refused may be granted? Strike while the iron is hot is an old saying but it has, we think, lost none of its wisdom because of its age.—"A. B. Patrika."

Justifying Insult

Sir Harry Haig thinks that the allegation made regarding the treatment meted out to Mr. M. S. Aney is not a serious allegation. Mr. Aney was not only the Acting President of the Indian National Congress but had been a member of the Legislative Assembly. If to make such a man sit and stand according to the will of petty jail officials does not constitute an insult, we fail to understand what an insult means in Anglo-Saxon vocabulary. Besides, he was not a convicted prisoner but an undertrial prisoner when he was subjected to the humiliating treatment. It is impossible to convince people who refuse to be convinced, but it may be pointed out to the Home Member that sometimes it is necessary to subordinate the ordinary rules of discipline to considerations of expediency and decency. —"Advance."

Guilty Silence?

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has wisely remained silent. He thought he could move heaven and earth by his eloquence. In defiance of the mandate of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce he went to the Joint Select Committee. Without him he thought, India might be doomed. As it is he has returned with a shattered reputation and with the constitutional future of India in the coffin. But Sir Purshottamdas has certainly brought two excellent gifts for the business community—the Reserve Bank and the Statutory Railway Board. Naturally he is modest about relating his achievements in London. Silence truly is golden in what it brings!—"National Call."

Suffering Kenya Indians

Demand Adequate Safeguards Against Encroaching White Settlers

A deputation of Kenya Indians consisting of Messrs. T. M. Jeewanjee and U. K. Oza, has arrived in India for ventilating the grievances of the Indian settlers. They have issued a lengthy statement setting forth their case, from which the following extracts are taken:

While it seemed at the end of 1930 that the Indian fight for franchise on equal basis with the European voters with a Common Roll was on the point of succeeding, a change of Government in England frustrated these hopes. While no change was made in the constitution of the Colonial Legislature, the Indian demand was also rejected. The E. A. I. N. Congress maintained a policy of non-participation in the business of the Legislature till the middle of 1933 when it was given up, and a right was reserved for opening the question at a suitable opportunity

The abandoment of non-participation of the Congress was due to the desire publicly expressed by the European community that political "status quo" should for the present continue to be maintained and measures of economic organisation tackled at once and pursued for some time to come till the finance and trade of the Colony were placed on a stronger basis. The Indian community willingly accepted to co-operate in this task.

SAFEGUARDS WANTED.

The demand of the European community two months ago for Statutory Control of Colonial finance coupled with an allegation that the support of the Secretary of State for the Colonies could be easily enlisted greatly disturbed the Indian community. Nothing but the categorical denial of the Government of India that the British Government could allay the fears by the Congress. Though the assurances received by the Indian Government give a breathing space, a review of the present happening in Kenya has become necessary and safeguards against the European community have been considered. The creation of these safeguards has become urgent inspite of the declaration that the Imperial Government contemplate no change in the immediate future.

The Acting Governor of Kenya addressing the Legislature in its last session stated that as the unofficial community had asked for indirect taxation measures as an alternation to the Government suggestion of an Income-Ttax, the principle of taxation did not need to be discussed by the Council. This statement shows the position of Indian representation on the Legislative Council of the Colony. The E.A.I.N. Congress had asked for an Income-Tax measure in a memorandum submitted on behalf to the Commission of Lord Moyne. At its April session this year it again supported the Income-Tax Bill introduced by the Government. Though the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce was opposed to the Income-Tax the Indian members on the Legislative and Executive Council voted in favour of the Income-Tax

UNFAIR ATTITUDE.

Inspite of this the Governor included the whole Indian Unofficial community in a sweeping statement and forbade its representatives from discussing the principles involved in the Bills for levying additional taxation on trade and a graduated Poll Tax. The Elected European members' organisation is given too much hearing and prominence, and the consequence naturally is that no adequate safeguard exists for the protection of Indian interests.

The Elected European members' organisation may or may not represent the 15,000 Europeans men, women and children, farmers, traders and merchants living in the Colony but they certainly do not represent the 37,000 Indians and three million Africans living in Kenya. The Government of Kenya are aware of this and yet instead of devising adequate means for protecting Indian and African interests. They have continued to give too much preponderance both in local affairs and in representations to the Imperial Government to the viewpoint presented by the European members of the Legislative Council.

DEPRESSED KENYANS

The result of this undue prominence given to unofficial European opinion and interests in Kenya has been to keep the African in a state of emasculation and proverty after a generation of British administration, and the Indian community in constant danger of losing their economic position and the few and unequal political rights they now possess in the country.

WANTED GUARANTEES.

The time has now arrived when guarantees must be forthcoming both from the Imperial Government as well as from the Unofficial Europeans that the vast Indian interests would be held sacred and a that at no time in history will they be subordinated to the prejudices and attacks of a hostile community. Such guarantees do not exist at present in the Constitution of Kenya Indian interests are to-day at the mercy of the evergrowing influence of unofficial Europeans The only existing safeguard is the theoretical power of the Governor to reject racial legislation by the use of the Official majority in the Council or the Crown's veto.

Recent events have shown however that this safeguard is only illusory and is not very useful in times of crisis. Indian interests have necessarily to go under when the unofficial Europeans seek alliance with influential elements or personalities in England or in the Dominions. It is esssential therefore that the Indian panel on the Legislative Council of Kenya should be created as distinct from the elected European bench.

The opinion of the Indian representatives should be recorded by itself and should be given that weight to which the community is entitled by reason of its number and its vested interests. This can be secured by increased representation of the Indian community coupled with the introduction of a common voters register based on an equal franchise both for Asiatics and Europeans.

GRABBING EUROPEANS.

Since 1923 the Indian community has adhered to the scheme adumbrated in the Wood-Winterton agreement. Even when an opportunity for re-opening the constitutional question occurred in 1928, acting on the advice of the Government of India this scheme was loyally adhere to and no additional demands were put forward. As against this the unofficial European community has sought to encroach upon the Indian position from time to time and has consistently demanded that the Imperial Government should hand over power to them exclusive of the other non-native and the native communities in Kenya.

The Indians in Kenya wish to live in peace and develop the country's resources They are specially interested in the progress and the well-being of the African races and they desire that their efforts in the direction of the development of the economic wealth of the country should not be hampered from time to time by the unreasonable and impossible demands of the European community.

It is therefore necessary that all the political parties in India, together with the Government of India, should insist that the Imperial Government should once for all create constitutional conditions in Kenya which might operate as an effective check on the ambitions of the extreme sections of European community and which might, by creating a spirit of harmony and mutual trust, permit the interests of the Colony as a which to be considered

The intransigeance of the European community in politics delays the fruition of Indian intentions in regard to the work of placing the Colony on a course of economic prosperity Indian interest in agriculture and industry wanes and the atmosphere of suspicion constantly prevailing in Colonial politics hinders schemes of co-operation even in fields of civic and commercial development. The need therefore for placing Indian interests beyond the possibility of frequent onslaughts and encroachments a not only great but extremely urgent

RESERVE BANK A SHELL WITHOUT SUBSTANCE

(Continued from page 6).

tions, fortunes of Britain and America have been varying alternately, each in turn endeavouring to save herself from ruin but making no contribution to the solution of World depression. Under the Currency Act of 1927 the rupee was linked to Gold by the Indian Legislature. Under the coming constitution it is to rest in Secretary of State or the Governor-General.

Such is the return for the gold supplied by India to Britain in time of distress and that is still supplying out of sheer helplessness and ignorance.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay addressed the members of the Local Self-Government Institute at the Council Hall.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay entertained the members of the Local Self-Government Institute to tea at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

MOTORISTS MUST PAY FOR RENEWALS

High Court Holds Registration Of Car And Annual Renewal Of Certificate On Payment Constitute One Whole Scheme

The Full Bench of the High Court to-day commenced the hearing of the petition made by Mr. A. H. C. Sykes, Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association, challenging the Police Commissioner's right to charge a fee for the renewal of registration of motor cars under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Giving the facts of the case, Mr. F. J. Coltman who appeared for the petitioner, stated that the petitioner's motor car was registered under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act. The registration certificate, which was renewed last year, had to be renewed again for the year commencing Sept. 1 next. For this purpose, the petitioner sent his registration certificate to the Police Commissioner, who was the registering authority under the Act. The latter refused to renew it unless a fee of Rs. 32 was paid.

'ULTRA VIRES'

Challenging the action of the Commissioner, Mr. Coltman argued that under Section 11(2)A of the Act, the local Government were not authorised to make rules providing for the payment of an annual fee for renewing a registration certificate. Therefore, Rule 7 of the City Act, so far as it related to the payment of fee, was 'ultra vires.'

The certificate of registration, Mr. Coltman continued, once it was taken out, was valid for ever, and there was no necessity to have it renewed periodically. On this point, counsel referred to a case in which the High Court set aside the fine of one rupee imposed on a man for not re-registering his car. Since then the Act had been amended, but the provision in the amendment relating to the fee was not justified under section 11 (2) A of the Act.

SPECIFIC GRIEVANCE

Mr. Coltman then explained why the petition was filed under the Specific Relief Act. Rule 7, he said, prevented the owner from exercising his right to use his car. It was like depriving a man of his right to walk along the streets. To have this ordinary right enforced, the petitioner was justified in having recourse to the Specific Relief Act.

PETITION OPPOSED

Opposing the petition, the Advocate-General, for the Crown, submitted that in asking the Court to order the respondent to issue a certificate without payment, the respondent was asking the Court to take notice of one part of the rule 7 and ignore the remaining part. The petitioner wanted the certificate which was issued under rule 7, but did not want to comply with the other part of the same rule which required the payment of fee.

A BREEZE IN COURT.

Some amusement was caused in Court when the Advocate-General discussing the implications of the Act. said that he would have read the objects and reasons of the Act, but the court usually did not allow it. Counsel then referred to an incident when Mr. Bahadurji was prevented from doing so by the late Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Justice Blackwell humourously remarked that the judges always read that portion of the Act in their chambers.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment, observed that the question turned on the construction of Section 10 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act. It provided that the owner of a motor vehicle should have it registered in a prescribed manner. This was left, under the Act, to the Local Government who were empowered by section 11 to make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act.

Under the authority of these provisions of the Act, continued his Lordship, the Government had made rules. The first rule constituted the Commissioner of Police as the registering authority. Another rule provided that no motor car should be used unless a registration certificate had been obtained.

CONSTRUCTION OF RULES.

Rule 7, under which the renewal fee was demanded was challenged by the petitioner as being 'ultra vires'. Discussing this point his Lordship said that Section 11(2) A provided for the registration of motor cars and fees payable in respect of and incidental to registration. Mr. Coltman wanted this section to be construed narrowly, while the other side argued that it should be construed broadly. But his Lordship proposed to construe it fairly.

ONE WHOLE SCHEME.

Construing all the rules together his Lordship said, the scheme provided for in the Act was to register a car once and for all, and then annually to issue a certificate of registration. The car could not be used unless the certificate was in force. The whole scheme comprising the registration and its annual renewal must, his Lordship thought, be taken together. One part of it could not be separated from the other. The Commissioner, therefore, was justified in demanding the fee for renewal of registration. That being so, it was not necessary to consider whether the case did not fall within Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act. The petition was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

Concurring judgments were delivered by Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Rangnekar.

NAGAR MANDAL CELEBRATE JUBILEE

Move To Preserve Caste As Entity

The Silver Jubilee of the Vadnagra Nagar Mandal was celebrated in the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Nagar ladies and gentlemen from all parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar numbering about 500 were present. Mr. Justice H. B Divetia took the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. R. M. Mankodi, Solicitor, read the Report of the 25th year of the Mandal Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, the President of the Mandal, traced in short the history of the Mandal and also the achievements of Nagars in the different walks of life.

Mr. Justice Divetia then delivered his Presidential address-in course of which he welcomed the ideal of preserving the caste as an entity and suggested that the chief object of the Mandal in future should be to stick to this ideal by adapting ourselves to the exigencies of the new situation. He also expressed a hope that the Mandal might co-operate with the Nagar Co-Operative Bank of Bombay.

Referring to the centenary of Narmada Shanker he said that it was a matter of pride to us that such a great man belonged to their community.

Prizes were given by Mrs. Divetia to the boys and girls who had taken part in the theatrical performances of the previous day.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day
ZANDU
Draksh-Asava
Delicious
&
Best
Body and Brain Refresher

TROUBLE AT TOLL GATE

Irani Merchant Charged With Obstruction To Public Servant

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 27.

Two employees of toll-contractors at Pandav Lena and Nasardi Nakas gave evidence on behalf of the defence yesterday when the hearing was resumed of the case in which Adi K. Irani (30), a Parsi merchant of Nasik, is charged under section 186 I.P.C. with obstructing a public servant in discharge of his duties. The complaint has been lodged by Dadamiya Kadarmiya, an employee of Mahomed Yusuf Abdul Gafoor Maula, a Government toll contractor at Thalghat, before Mr. M. K. Jadnav, first-class magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant, Thana.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar defended the accused.

The prosecution story is that on the night of June 12 last Dudamiya was on duty at Thalghat toll-bar in the Shanpur Taluka. At about 12 midnight the accused in his racing tourer No. X-3122 came from Nasik. Though the complainant had shown the red lamp, accused did not stop the car. Accused informed the complainant that he would pay toll on return. The former did not pay toll even at the time of the return journey. If the accused had stopped the car, the complainant would have removed sufficient spare parts to cover the toll charges.

The accused denied the charge and stated that neither he nor his car passed Thalghat Naka on June 12 last. A false charge was brought against him, because his cousin had lodged a complaint with the police against the men of the toll-contractor under sections 147, 325 and 109 I.P.C.

Shankar Manaji, an employee at the toll bar at Pandev Lena stated that car No. X-3122 had not passed by his toll-bar on June 12 last, while Dagdoo Khandoo Nadge, and another the employee of the toll-contractor at Nasardi Naka deposed that the car had passed by his toll-bar on June 12 last at 10-30 p.m. and had returned at about 12 midnight. The toll charges were paid regularly by the accused.

The hearing was then adjourned to September 5.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS

Tht 44th General Body meeting of the Currimbhoy Mills Co. Ltd., was held on Monday evening at the "Currimbhoy House", with Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the Chair.

The Report for the year ended March 31, 1933 stated that due to trade depression the Company worked under a loss throughout the year. The stock of goods accumulated to such a great extent that the Directors decided on closing down the mills on March 15.

The Audited Accounts and Balance sheet showed a loss of Rs. 4 25 461 which together with the balance of Rs. 1,63,693 brought forward from the last accounts, amounted to Rs. 5 89,155.

In view of the loss the Agents had waived their right to commission due to them during the year.

The Report informed the members that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., had resigned his seat from the Board of Directors on January 23.

The Meeting adopted the Directors' Annual Report and the Annual Audited Balance Sheet.

Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Ahemad Currimbhoy were re-elected Directors.

With the same Chairman, the 28th General Body Meeting of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, was then held at the same place.

The Annual Report stated that the Mills sustained a loss of Rs. 4,00,850 for the year ended 31st March, 1933 due to Trade Depression in the country. The Directors recommended to the General Body that the loss should be written off from the reserve Fund.

The Mills had to be closed down from June 1, due to accumulation of stock.

In the case of this Mill also, the Agents had waived their right to the Commission for the year.

The meeting adopted the Annual Report and audited accounts.

Messrs. Cursetji J. A. Wadia and Ahemad F. Currimbhoy were re-elected Directors.

In the Report submitted to the Sixteenth General Body meeting of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., which was held under the same Chairmanship, the Directors stated that they Company had a profit of Rs. 8 289, during the year which included the balance of Rs. 5 066 which had been brought forward from the last Account.

Due to the labour strike the Mill had to stop work between February 2, and April 3. The selling price of the Cloth and yarn was much affected owing to keen competition of the Japanese goods in the Market.

The meeting adopted the Annual Report and the audited balance sheet. Sir Phiroze Sethna was re-elected a Director.

Pandit Omkarnathjee expounding the principles of Indian Music

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL

Seth Velji Lakhamsi Utters Caution To Insurance Companies

The extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Industrial & Prudential Assurance Coy., Ltd., was held on Monday to receive the fourth Valuation Report of the Actuary when Seth Velji Lakhamsi presided.

Proposing the adoption of the report Mr. Velji Lakhamsi said:

I have always believed that there is a great future for 'Life Insurance' in this country. India is a vast country which is slowly coming to its own. Education is on the increase and so is the population of the country. Indians are every day realizing the need of Life Insurance. Thus Life Insurance is bound to be very popular in due course.

There are a good number of Indian Life Offices now. More offices are coming into existence every day. I believe there is room for all such offices in a vast country like India, provided they are founded and worked on right lines. I earnestly request the promoters of new companies to keep this in view. If this is lost sight of and if perchance any harm falls on some companies, it will adversely effect the cause of Indian Insurance as a whole.

There is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of all companies, Indian as well as non-Indian, small as well as big. The cost of new business in India appears to be steadily increasing. This should be a very serious concern. It should be particularly so for life companies, as their Valuations are made in most cases every five years. This allows great latitude to the companies which are likely to be sometimes a little careless in this matter. If, however, the cost goes on increasing it will react unfavourably on the companies themselves. I would, therefore, make a suggestion to all companies seriously to consider this matter and to try to restrict first year's commissions.

I am sure you will be glad to observe the steady progress of our Company from time to time. This is our fourth Valuation when the surplus is 764526 and the bonuses recommended are Rs. 22,8 for Whole Life policies and Rs. 18 for other policies. The increase in the amount of business too is progressive. The business on our books to-day is nearly 2-1/4 crores.

The Auctuary's Fourth Valuation Report for the quinquennium ending 31st December 1932 was adopted and a Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1.8 per cent. Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 pr annum on Endowment participating Policies and 2-1/4 per cent. i.e. Rs. 22/8-0 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life participating Policies sanctioned for the period of Valuation as well as an Interim Bonus at the same rate in the cases of policies becoming claims before the next Valuation.

SUCCESSFUL FIRST AID STUDENTS

The First Aid Class conducted by Mr. R. D. Khade, for H. H. the Aga Khan Kandi Mohalla Boy Scounts Troops, was examined by Dr. M. N. Vijayakar, L. M. & S., J. P., on 20th August.

The following students have successfully passed the examination:—

Ziauddin Suleman; Noormahmad Alimahmad; Dawood Ebrahim; Ahmedali Mahmadali; Remanali Habib; Saifudin Noormahmad; A. M. Jivani; Suredin Sunderji; Hajimahmad Alibhoy; Kamrudin Abdulali; Noormahmad Jager; Jafferali Husen Havji; Alibhoy Mahmadali; E. E. Patel.

RIVALRY BETWEEN PAN SHOP-KEEPERS

Three Persons Charged With Attempted Murder

How a long-standing trade rivalry between two 'pan' shopkeepers gradually developed into such better enmity that one of them was led to attempt the murder of the other, was narrated before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday. The accused are Ahmadkhan Turabkhan, H. A. Karar, and Syedlal Muhammad.

The prosecution story was that Abdul Karim Abdul Rashid, the complainant, and Ahmad Khan Turabkhan the first accused had been plying in the trade of pan-selling with their shops side by side on the Dadar Main Road, for the last 12 years.

Unable any further to brook with his rival's sharing in his trade, Turabkhan once told the complainant to shift himself to some other quarter. The complainant, disregarding this was continuing to sell his pans in the same old place. This naturally tending to increase and arouse his enmity all the more, he stabbed the complainant on the night of July 8 last.

Two out of 11 witnesses were examined for the prosecution on Monday. The complainant stated that about 8 on the night in question, he was returning to Dadar from Bombay, and had barely arrived at the corner of the Dadar Main Road when one Sheralli came to tell him that witness's brother-in-law, Sardaralli, had been assaulted by the accused along with three others. Proceeding further he came upon the accused and his party who were squatting on the road a little away from the Dadar Market. Going to Turabkhan witness asked him for the reason of his assault upon Sardaralli. For an answer the accused shouting "Maro salekoo" gave out an order to his companions to assault the complainant and not to let him go, and himself rushed upon him with an open pen-knife in hand. Witness in trying to ward off the knife-blow sustained an injury on his wrist. He was then grappling with the accused for the possession of the knife when from behind the second accused Karar came up and stabbed him in the back. He then dropped down bleeding profusely. Seeing him fall both the accused took to their heels one jumping over the railing of the railway line, the other running towards Chandan Building. Subsequently his brother and one Sheralli coming upon the scene had the injured Abdulkarim removed to a hospital. At the hospital the complainant made his statement to the police the same night and later a Magistrate recorded his dying declaration.

The prosecution is being conducted by Mr. Velkar, while Mr. Vedak appears for the first accused. The other two accused cused. The other two accuse are undefended.

Further hearing of the case has been adjourned till Tuesday.

'SACK" FOR I. T. STAFF

Decision to serve notices on all members of the Improvement Trust staff including those holding statutory posts terminating their services at the end of December next, was reached at a meeting of the Bombay Improvements Committee held on Monday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presided.

The step was taken in view of the amalgamation of the City Trust with the Municipality.

"That requisite notices be given to all the members of the Trust Staff including those holding statutory posts that their services would not be required after 31st October, 1933 or 31st December, 1933 as the case may be."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Indian Music At Welsh Festival

Pandits Omkarnath And Romeschndra Impress Gathering At Eisteddfod With Its Beauty And Richness

(From A Correspondent)

WREXHAM (Wales) Aug. 12

Pandit Omkarnathjee and Professor Romeschandrajee were recently invited to the Eisteddfod, the Welsh National Festival of Culture, Art and Music. They were received at the station (Wrexham) with great cordiality and respect by the elite of the town headed by Mr. C. P. Williams, former M.P. A special reception was organised for them where some of the finest Welsh bands and English musicians were present. High compliments were paid to them in the introductory speech made by Mr. C. P. Williams to which Pandit Omkarnathjee replied.

The following is a summary of his speech:—

"I am greatly honoured by the respect you have shown to the Music of India, which has not been fairly represented till now in the world at large, outside India. I know that the time the time at my disposal is not nough to give you a proper representation of our music which I hold is the finest development of musical art according to our musical traditions. But I will try to give you a small sample of this wonderful art within the short time which I have. I know that your ears are unused to Indian Music, but I hope that being lovers of your own music you will understand the universal sentiments expressed by our melodies.

You have been told that we are on a world tour to make Indian Music popular under the instructions of my late great master of music Pandit Vishnu Digambarjee, who during recent years has been mainly responsible for the renaissance of Indian musical art and has removed that stigma which neglect and in appreciation had attached to the musical profession.

I, therefore, stand here not only representing myself, but the great art of Indian music, of which I hope to give you a favourable impression. Our musical science admits of variations in notes and rhythm and finer divisions of the octave to an extent which has not been possible in the music of the West; and the possibilities of the attainment of high and fine emotions and the development of sentiments has a more varied scope in our music as compared to what have heard of the music of other countries."

SCIENCE OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Then Panditjee gave a detailed explanation of the basic system of Indian music making reference to the division of Shrutis and their vibrational effects, the differentiation of time, season and sex, etc. in the development of sentiments based on different melodies, and the unique system of rhythm variations, which gave an idea to the audience of the richness and depth of Indian musical art, changing their outlook on music entirely. Those who came with curiosity returned with surprised conviction.

Then continued Panditjee. "I do not intend to belittle your music, but my humble endeavour is to draw your attention to the depth and greatness of our musical art.

I hope the little interest which I may be able to create in you for Indian music will remain with you and encourage you to explore greater and deeper avenues of this great and will bring to your possession the great delight and enjoyment which the vast love of this ancient art holds."

Then Pandit Omkarnathjee and Professor Romeschandrajee gave a performance of Indian music with which the audience with thoroughly and surprisedly pleased

OLD WOMAN ROBBED OF ORNAMENTS

Quack Who Took Advantage Of Her Trust Arrested

Taking advantage of the implicit trust placed in him by an aged woman., how a Hindu quack relieved her of all she had in ornaments and cash by first drugging her and then putting her to sleep was revealed when Ganpat Sakharam was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Monday.

It is alleged that the accused was a constant visitor at the house of the complainant, Kondibai Peera, an old and sickly woman who was living on the Tulsipipe Road. Hearing that Kondibai had an attack of fever on June 17, 1930, the accused visited her. He then gave her some medicin. After taking the medicine the old woman lost her consciousness. When, however, she came to, the next day she was shocked to find that her box was short of her ornaments and cash in all worth about Rs. 275. To add to it the accused also could not be seen. Within a few days of this insident the woman breathed her last.

The accused was spotted by a witness in the case at Princess Street only recently when he was handed over to the police. The Magistrate remanded him into the police custody until September 4.

"SLUR ON RELIGION"

Tarun Seva Sangh's New Play On Untouchability

"Dharma-Kalank" or "A Slur on Religion" is a two-act play staged by young amateurs popularly known as "Tarun Seva Sangh." For the last four years they have been successful in bringing before the public short plays worked out on social uplift of one sort or the other. All boys and girls that take part in the play do so only in the Ganpati Festival days and work honorarily. In recognizing the valuable services they have rendered, numerous gold and silver medals have been awarded to the "Tarun Seva Sangh" by different Institutions and personalities such as Mr. Justice Patker of the Bombay High Court.

The play staged this year viz. "Dharma-Kalank' advocates the admission of the Untouchables in Hindu temples and propounds easily practicable means in furtherance of the advocacy. No doubt this will organise public opinion and create sympathy in favour of the Harijan cause to some extent atleast.

The performances are staged free of charge in different localities before the image of God Ganpati and are worth seeing in as much as the acting and singing of the young boys and girls is simply enchanting, especially of Master Moru Joshi and Miss Pramila Potnis.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :
FOR SALE
In Various Sizes
At Annas 4 Per lb.
Write to the MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"

CHETTY PRAISES WILLINGDON

(Continued From Page 1.)

fants in comparison with the venerable Parliamentary institutions of other countries experienced Parliamentarians, who have witnessed our proceedings have paid tributes to our practice and procedure. It seems as if we are to the Parliamentary "manner born." I have myself, on numerous occasions, witnessed the proceedings of the House of Commons; and I can say, with pardonable pride, that the conduct of our proceedings is almost as perfect as that of the Mother of Parliaments. If we err, we err on the side or more decorum. A Member of the House of Commons, who visits the Assembly, will notice one difference he will not hear on the floor of the Assembly those zoological sounds which are so commonly heard at Westminster! I wondered whether Darwin got in the first inspiration about his famous theory from a study of these primitive noises in the House of Commons.

The behaviour of our Members is almost angelic in its orderliness and I should beware of saying anything which will disturb it.

Speaking of angels, I must say a word about the angels that frequent our visitors' galleries. The Speaker has to maintain order not only on the floor of the House but in the galleries as well. In this connection I am remained of an incident narrated by Speaker Lowther (Lord Ullswater) in his "Speaker's Commentaries". It seems that on one occasion, when feelings on the floor of the House were running very high, some ladies in the galleries were simultaneously creating a disturbance and Mrs. Asquith who was in the gallery, sent a note to the Speaker among the ladies, to which Lowther scribbled the following reply:—

"Dear Mrs. Asquith, I have as much as I can manage in keeping order amongst the Devils below, without having to control the Angels above."

Luckily for me, except for the occasional throwing of a leaflet, our fair visitors have never given us any trouble.

ASSEMBLY DETENUE.

Speaking of self-government our minds naturally turn to the momentus discussions in London about the Indian constitution. Whatever may be the difference of opinion amongst the various schools of thought here and in England about the merits of the White Paper and the utility of the many conferences and committees that have preceded it. I venture to think that there is one point on which there is perfect unanimity—everyone is now convinced that it is high time that these discussions and conferences came to an end. I must be very careful as to what I say on such controversial topics; for the President of the Assembly is a detenue voluntarily interned in a political detention camp by virtue of a law more ancient than any Regulation. Without in any way attempting to pass the boundaries of that camp, I may venture to say that inordinate delay in inaugurating the new constitution has more potentialities of mischief than any positive discontent with the scheme itself. These thoughts have been provoked in my mind as a result of the gloomy forecasts recently given by some prominent publicists about the possible pace of constitution-making now in process. Those responsible for the conduct of affairs at both ends will do a great service to India and England if they would do everything that lies in their power to expedite this process.

CRY IN WILDERNESS.

It is indeed a far cry between the White Paper and Dominion Status, and yet I believe that Dominion Status in practice can be achieved by simply making the special and extra-ordinary powers rusty by non-user. We must therefore build up a new India not on the foundation of mere Acts of Parliament and constitutional doctrines but on the genuine and sincere co-operation of men of good will in India and England.

In the constitutional growth of England and the Dominions substantial powers and privileges have been secured by the Parliaments and people more by usage and convention than by Acts of the Imperial Parliament. In this connection, I may draw your attention to a significant event which will shortly take place in Simla. Under our present constitution questions affecting the relation of India with foreign powers are strictly excluded from the purview of the Indian Legislature. In actual practice, I believe even the Government of India have very little power in dealing with such questions. This is a field in which the Secretary of State for India, as the representative of His Majesty's Government, has a large share and the final word. In this sphere, we would soon witness a welcome departure from the existing practice.

INDO-JAPANESE PARLEYS.

The impending negotiations between India and Japan will take place not in London between His Majesty's Government and the Japanese Government, but in Simla between the Government of India and the representatives of the Japanese Government. If I am not mistaken this would be the first conference of its kind in the history of British rule in India. Not merely from the point of view of Indian commerce and industry but from the wider point of view of Indian constitutional development I welcome this step which has far-reaching implications. I hope this conference would be a milestone in the progress of India towards full autonomy.

SHYOK DAM BURSTS

Water Rises To 29½ Feet At Skardu

SRINAGAR, Aug. 28.

The Shyok Dam is reported to have burst on the morning of the 27th. Flood is coming down the Indus.

At Skardu at midnight 27/28 the flood level was 24 feet and was reported dropping at 4.15 a.m. today.

The highest rise at Skardu was 29 feet 6 inches as compared with 32 feet 4 inches on July 12, 1932.—A.P.

NEWS REACHES KARACHI

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

News regarding the bursting of the Shyak Dam has been received here. It is reported that water has reached Scardu and is travelling down the streams.

The duration of floods, however, is not expected to be long. A. P.

FLOODS SUBSIDING

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

A later wire from Scardu says that water reached 27 feet. A still later telegram gives the reading as 29 feet ½ inches. Water shows signs of decrease since this morning. The latest readings at different stations are Attock 24; Sukkur 15.5 and Kotri 23. 3. Whereas in 1929 the floods were aggravated by heavy rains throughout the Punjab, the present floods are unlikely to assume threatening proportions.—A. P.

WATER RISES 50 FT.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following telegrams have been received by the Government of India regarding the bursting of the Shyok Dam from Leh on August 28

"A sudden rise of water at Khalsar is reported at fifty feet at 11 a.m. to-day. The Shyok Dam has presumably burst, and the flood is coming".

The second telegram from Ekardu dated August 27:—

"Wazir wires from Leh that the Shyok Dam burst at 11 a.m. this morning."

The third telegram from Ekardu dated August 27:—

"The flood reached here at 12 in the night, water 24 ft. 8 ins rising; water 27 ft. still rising The highest water rise is 29 ft. 6 inches A telegram timed 4/15 received this morning states that water is decreasing."—A. P.

BOMBAY CONDEMNS FRONTIER BOMBING

(Continued From Page 1.)

tions of civilised administration. During the war when there were air-raids in England Germans were attacked as baby-killers. Havnt the Pathans got any babies? Does a Pathan mother feel less than an English mother if anything happens to her child? Does a Pathan feel less bitter when he finds his little hut and all the possessions destroyed and demolished through no fault of his than an English Non-combatant when a bomb fell on his house from a German aeroplane? What is more you do not serve any useful purpose by this indiscriminate bombardment. You are not likely to win Pathans over to the ways of peace, an innocent men who finds his house destroyed, his near and dear ones thrown on the streets is not likely to have kindly or affectionate feelings towards the Government. You deliberately drive him into the ranks of the disaffected. And you create an enemy where you had a friend.

DANGER TO CIVILISATION.

There is another grave danger incidental to air-bombing. Unless all nations forego this luxury for all times and under all circumstances, civilisation itself is imperilled. In the next war—and wars there will be so long as men are full of the lust of power—what guarantee is there that buildings

I wish to tell Government emphatically on your behalf and on mine, We are horrified at this barbarity. Our consciences are shocked at this defiance and violation of the most elementary principle of humanity. And we call upon Government to abandon this unjust policy and to give up this cruel and inhuman method of warfare.

ABANDON BOMBING.

The following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Bachi Jalali and seconded by Maulana Irfan of the Khilafat Committee was unanimously passed by the meeting:

This mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay strongly protests against the aggressive policy of the Government in sending a military expedition against Independent Tribes of N. W. Frontier of India and emphatically condemns aerial bombing and shelling by batteries the peaceful abodes of unarmed and defenseless people. This meeting is of opinion that such bombing is of contrary to all canons of civilisation and all humanitarian principles recognised in every part of the world. This meeting, therefore, strongly urges upon Government immediately to abandon this unjust policy and this cruel method of warfare.

The meeting also passed a resolution regretting that the Viceroy had without any reasonable excuse refused to meet a deputation of Muslims M.L.A.'s whose sole desire was to search every possible avenue to establish harmony between the Government and independent tribes on the Frontier. It also authorised the President to send copies of the resolution to the Viceroy, Premier and also to the League of Nations at Geneva.

SIND LAWN TENNIS

Bhojwani And Hirdani Put Up Magnificent Doubles Fight To Victory

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

B. T. Blake, last year's Holder, moved to the semi-finals by conquering U. N. Dharmija in the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship tourney He unleashed a fierce attack relying mainly on his unerring forehand cross court drivers, which kept a perfect length Dharmija succumbed tamely after two sets lasting hardly 20 minutes.

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Hossack qualified for the final in the ladies singles eliminating Mrs. Pollard. The finest encounter of the evening was the doubles fight between Bhojwani and Hirandan, vs. Dinshaw and Davasji which ran to three sets. The former pair struck a bad patch in the first set retrieving after being down by 2/4. Reducing the margin they went on the lead the winnings set after 14 games.

In the second set Dinshaw and Kavasji playing magnificentaly left their opponents to commit a carnival of errors, winning the set at 6/4. In the final set Bhojwani, Hiranandani changed their tactics concentrating on the attack They won a tense match packed with thrilling rallies by nevk. The babes of tournament were Miss Dubash Miss Dinshaw lost to Mrs. Herman and Mrs. Sladen after a game fight in the Ladies doubles. The following are the results the mens singles:

B. T. Black beat J. N. Dhamija (6/2 6/3) S Dinshaw beat G. B. Advani (6/2 6/2) M. R. Anwani beat G Chandramani (8/6 6/3. R. C. Daryanani beat V. R. Shivadasani (6/3 7/5) Mens doubles M. T. Shivadasani and Liaram beat L. C. Mesurier and Kay (6/1 6/3) Captain Mandrell and Turbell beat Captain Tomkins and Carroll (4/6 6/3 6/2). Henderson Brooks and West beat Captain Maundrell and Turbell (6/3 6/2) B. T. Black and Parsram beat S. K. and P. K. Khambatta (6/4 6/2) Bhojwani and Hiranandani beat J. M Dinshaw and P. R. Kavasji (8/6 4/6 7/5).

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Hoassack beat Pollard (6/4 6/1).

LADIES DOUBLES.

Mrs. Herman and Mrs. Sladen beat Miss Dubash and Miss Dinshaw (6/4 6/3).—A. P.

VETERAN BOWLER'S FINE FEAT

Sempre Captures 9 Wickets For 8 Runs At Karachi

KARACHI, August 28.

L. Sempre, the renowned veteran cricketer of Karachi and a late skipper of the Hindu XI in the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament, is shortly retiring from active cricket. He performed a brilliant feat yesterday when playing for the N.W. Railway by skittling the Royal Signals in a half-day match for a total of 39 runs. The N.W. Railway put up a total of 210 for 9 and declared. Sempre struck his old form and proved unplayable capturing 9 wickets at a cost of 8 runs.

It will be remembered in 1909 Sempre bagged 8 wickets for 2 runs, which was a brilliant wicket performance. He has played for a period of 28 years.—A.P.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, Aug. 28.

A 16 year old widow of a young Mahisya inhabitant of Sultanpur attempted to commit "suttee" by throwing herself on the funeral pyre of her husband afeter performing the last rites. The pyre which was ablaze had to be estinguished before the girl could be brought out in a senseless state. She received extensive burns all over her body.—A.P.

BHORE FACES FIRE

(Continued From Page 7.)

ecutive Council. My question was merely this: Why was not the name of this gentleman whose name was added subsequently not chosen as the member of this World Economic Conference at very outset. That is all. I did not want to know your secrets

Sir Joseph Bhore: "My Honourable friend cannot ask me questions which may be concerned with matters which are vitally concerned with the discussions in the Executive Council.

Mr. B. Das arising out of the reply of the leader of the House: "Did not the World Economic Conference represent Governments of different countries of the world or did it represent the Governor General alone.

"Sir Joseph Bhore." I think my Honourable friend is right in suggesting that it represented Governments of the countries

Mr. B. Das: "Then how is it that the Executive Council is not responsible for the bad or good Choice of the delegates going there.

Sir Joseph Bhore: I again repeat what I said sir. I am not in a position to say whether the executive council was or was not responsible for this Choice."

MERITS OF APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: "May I ask whether in the opinion of the Government the House is not entailed to discuss the merits of the appointments made by the Government to these conferences."

Mr. President: "Discussion cannot take place on a question."

Mr. N. M. Joshi: "May I ask whether the house is not entitled to ask for information as regards the merits of the appointments made by the Government."

Sir Joseph Bhore: "My Honourable friend is perfectly at liberty to hold his own opinion as to the merits of individuals. He is not entitled to ask me my opinion as to the merits of the individuals.

"Mr. S. C. Mitra: What was the objection of the Government to sending Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar as members and not as advisers, especially when they accepted another gentlemar as a member subsequently.

NOTHING MORE.

Sir Joseph Bhore

As I told you Sir, I am not in a position to discuss the respective merits of these public men

INDIAN VILLAGE UPLIFT

(Continued from page 6.)

and facilities, etc., are the main cause. A large number of childmothers succumb yearly to tuberculosis and other post-maternity diseases. In the face of these tragedies, Sarda Act is flagrantly broken and more and more children are being daily victimised. The Act should be made more stringent. The training of village 'dais' is of paramount importance. Every village must be gradually provided with a couple of well-trained 'dais.'

The question of good water supply is another of those knotty problems where District Local Boards can do a lot of good work. Some of the village wells are simply abominable. Water-supply is scanty and filthy. Step-wells are an unmitigated curse and diseases like guineaworm and cholera are the net results. Work of converting these wells into lift-wells must be immediately taken up by the District Boards.

It is notorious that villages are the hot-beds of malaria, plague, cholera and other diseases. These diseases work havoc and take toll of human life on an unprecedented scale at times. The villagers helplessly submit to them. Medical aid and sufficient supply of quinine and other medicines should be provided. The question of subsidising private practitioners who are willing to go to villages should be adopted as has been done in some provinces.

It is impossible to touch all these questions in the space of a small single article. But what is badly needed is, as the Director-General says, "to make an accurate survey of the present position and a reliable forecast for the future" and I would add, a vigorous and country-wide propaganda with a view to educate rural opinion in this direction both by official and non-official agencies.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

A sub-committee appointed by the Delhi Municipality to consider the recommendations of the Royal Commission on labour has recommended the appointment of a committee to take steps for the application of the Compulsory Primary Education Act to the industrial areas in the city.—A. P.

KARACHI CORPORATION BILL DEBATE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Rao Saheb Kulkarni Moves Amendment To Do Away With Power Vested In Government To Nominate 8 Members To Municipality

POONA, Aug. 28.

The Bombay Council on reassembling to-day after the holidays began again the discussion of a large list of amendments to the Bill 3rd of 1933, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Karachi.

Mr. Tolani's amendment seeking to increase the seats allotted to the Karachi Indian merchants Chember from one to two which the House was discussing when it adjourned on Wednesday last, was to-day supplemented by two further amendments. First of these by Mir Mahomed Baloch was designed to amalgamate the voting strength of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association and the Karachi Buyer's and Shippers Chamber into a common electorate with two seats.

There was a similar amendment asking for a deletion of the clause giving Buyers and Shippers Chamber one seat. Mir Mohomed Baloch's amendment received much support including that of the Minister-in-charge of the Bill and the leader of the House, Sir Ghuam Hoosein Hidyatulla and on being put to vote, was carried by a large majority.

KARACHI CORPORATION.

After the interval Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni brought forward his amendment to do away with power vested in the Government to nominate 8 members to the Corporation of the Karachi Municipality.

Mr. Ewbank, Secretary to the Government, in opposing it said that the amendments would have been in place in the Municipal Boroughs Act but not in the present measure where it was necessary to secure representation for certain interests. Of the 8 seats three had been earmarked by the Minister who had given the assurance that one Sikh, one Labour and one woman representative would be nominated. In addition there were other interests.

Mr. Kharbhari opposed the amendment on the ground that it sought to take away the power of direction in such matters from the Government Minister. He also opposed the amendment remarking that if the Government accepted it, it would amount to a breach of faith. The amendment was withdrawn.—A. P.

O'DUFFY'S DASH FOR FREEDOM

Blue Shirts Block Passage And Put Police On False Scent

(Special Cable.)

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.

While General O'Duffy was addressing without interruption the Blue Shirts on a mountain slope near Bandon, 500 police assembled within less than 10 miles away, anxious to discover the whereabouts of the Blue Shirts.

It is learnt that while the police were forming a cordon round Bealnablagh with armoured cars, and machine-guns in readiness, General O'Duffy seated in the first of the two fast cars dashed from Bandon followed by two car-loads of detectives; but in the narrow mountain road the Blue Shirts' rear car slowed down, blocking the way while, General O'Duffy disappeared at a high speed, leaving the detective in a fruitless pursuit on the desolate moors.

Meanwhile General O'Duffy doubled back on his track and returned to Bandon. General Seanrussell of the headquarters staff of I.R.A. in a speech at Middleton in County Cork, declared that I.R.A. had voted for Fianna Fail on understanding that the De Valeraites were going straight for the Republic and they would hand over their arms to nobody but the Government of the Irish Republic.

SILVER RULES EASY

Bombay Buys Cotton In Liverpool Market

(From our Commercial Correspondent)

Bombay, Monday 11 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet and steady on Monday.

3½ per cent Indian Sterling loan was quoted at £83 3/8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market at a decline of 3 points, but what with Bombay buying, prices were quoted at 1 point higher. At this level, there was increased selling pressure and prices, after declining 5 points closed steady at a nett decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton market opened at a decline of 5 points, and after a further decline of 10 points due to hedge selling, there was better feeling, and prices improved to a decline of 7 points.

LONDON SILVER

The London Silver Market ruled easy on speculative selling China was moderate buyer and the market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	17 13/16
Difference	—1/8
Forward	17 15/16
Differences	—1/8
Bombay Quotations:—	
Ready Silver	55-4-0
1st settlement	55-8-0
2nd settlement	55-15-0
Gold 1st settlement	31-15-0
Gold 2nd settlement	31-15-0
Sovereign	20-4-0

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

London, Aug 28

Previous closing	4.64 1/8
T--day's opening	4.64 3/4
To-day's closing	4.52 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

New York, Aug 28

Previous closing	4.64 1/3
To-day's closing	4.50

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug 28

Previous closing	9.67
To-day's opening	9.62
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	9.62
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-August ..... Rs 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug 28

Previous closing	5.53
To-day's opening	5.50
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	5.51
Difference	—02

FRANC RATE

Paris, Aug 28

Previous closing	83.03
To-day's opening	81.81
To-day's closing	81.40

LEADING the way in VALUE and ECONOMY

These 3 CONTINENTAL CARS climax thirty years of engineering skill!

CONTINENTAL invites you to compare any car of equivalent price with the three triumphant lines of this 30-year old manufacturer. See for yourself the *added* value that CONTINENTAL offers:

The **BEACON:** never before such low first-cost and upkeep for such size, beauty, comfort, and fine detail. 4-cylinder Red Seal engine . . . double cantilever rear springs . . . weight carried like a racing car . . . safety all-steel bodies and safety glass windshield . . . 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of petrol . . . and many other sensational features.

The **FLYER:** the so-called "medium-price" car is now made available at moderate cost. The FLYER has all the latest mechanical refinements, plus ample wheelbase, great roominess, a powerful 6-cylinder Red Seal engine, and gratifying economy of upkeep. Never before was there so much automobile for so little money.

The **ACE:** this is the luxury car of the CONTINENTAL line, *minus* the luxury price. A big, dashingly beautiful car. Contains all of Continental's famous features, including WINGED POWER, the smoothest sensation in motoring. 6-cylinder Red Seal engine, 85 miles per hour, and the newest thing in motoring—the Centrifugal Automatic Clutch. You can want no finer car than the ACE.

See these history-making cars at your dealer's—and discover modern motoring at its most economical cost.

DADAJEE DHACKJEE & CO.,
Shree Krishnapant Nivas
BOMBAY.

Continental RED SEAL Automobiles

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Atlas Maru, Kunagal, Kobe.
C/Johanesburg, Brown, Liverpool.
Jalabala, Triek, Bassein.
St. Dunstan, Newton, Calcutta.
Golden Gate, Fagerland, Rangoon.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Panaghis, Tranloo, Marseilles.
Trefels, Feldstedt, Karachi.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Jalmohan, Beatsen, Calcutta.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.

LOADING

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Steamer Lindenbank for New York.
Steamer Jalabala for Rangoon.

S.S. Atlas Maru.—The O S K steamer Atlas Maru arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

C/Johanesburg.—The K N Co's steamer City of Johanesburg arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalabala.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalabala arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bassein with a general cargo.

S. S. St. Dunstan.—The Messrs. Madhavlal aend Co's steamer St. Dunstan arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of 7800 tons coal.

S.S. Golden Gate.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Golden Gate arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Panaghis:—The Messrs. Luis Dreyfus Co's steamer Panaghis arrived in harbour on Monday from Marseilles with a general cargo.

S.S. Trifels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trifels arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Jalamohan:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalamohan arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Alavi.—The T M Co's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour on Monday from Jaddah with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 28.

3 Barenfels 4679 M'Goa 30-8 L Edwards Ltd
4 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Karachi 29|8 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Johannesburg 3583, Karachi 31-8 K Nixon and Co
6 Atlas Maru 4481 Karachi 30-8 O S Kaisha
7 Elysia 4211, Karachi 3|9, Grahams Tdg. Co.
10 British Soldier 3503 Abadan N F Anglo P Oil Co.
11 Tergestea 3708, Trieste 30-8 L Triestino and Co.
14 Trifels 3768 Antwerp 2-9 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Kenya 4646, S.E. Africa 6|9, M M & Co.
16 Panaghis 3199 Gibraltar, N F. L Dreyfus and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Pasha 3196, Rangoon 30|8, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bandra 1893, P Fulf 30|8, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1955, Busrah 31-8 M M and Co
6 Maidenhead 2658, Genoa 2|9, Grahams Tdg. Co.
7 Nailsea Court 2615, Port Said, N F Louis Dreyfuss & Co.
9 Helmstrath 2572, Port Said N F Louis Dreyfus and Co.
16 Laxmi 120, N F N F National Steamship Co.
15 Oostcappelle, 348, Malabar Coast 29|8, Merchants S.N. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Golden Gate, 2950, Bhavnagar 28-8 Scindia S N Co.
D/E Indira 278, M'Coast, 28|8, Malabar Steamship Co.
G Maur 649, Bangkok 30|8, F F Campbell and Co.
H Fagervik 1049, N.F. N.F. J. Mackintosh and Co.
K Jalatarang 1464, N F. N F. Scindia S N. Co.
M Vita 1955 Karachi N F M M and Co.
N Jalabala 2211 Rangoon, 3-9 Scindia S N Co
P Ellora 2567, N F. N F. M.M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mangolia 31|8 P. and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 31|8, P. and O S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Warfield 3|9, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Sinclair 6|9: J F Co.
CIYokohama: 5|9: K N Co
Clan Kenneth 23|9: J F Co
Castalia: 27|9: G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Gaasterkerk 26|7, Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels: 9|9: Edwards Ltd.
Tranenfels: 14|9: L Edwards Ltd
Goldenfels 26|9: Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Tulissee 19|8, T M Co.
Victoria: 4|9: M Italiana.
Kota Agoong: 9|9: T M Co.
Kota Baroe: 30|9: T M Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Birmingham 14|9, F F Campbell & Co.
Lionlanbank 26|8: F F Campbell & Co.
C/Dalhart: 8|9: L Edwards Ltd.
President Vanburan: 7|9: F F Campbell & Co.
President Garfield: 21|9: F F Campbell & Co.
Silvermaple: 17|9: Volkart Bros

FROM KOBE

Ginyo Maru 29|8, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 3|9 P & O S N Co
Kidderpore 27|9 P & O S N Co
Calcutta Maru 17|9, N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 8|9 O S Kaisha
Alaska Maru 24|9 O S Kaisha

FROM BRISBANE

Chitral, 2|9 P. and O. S. N Co.
Narkunda, 16|9 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Tairea 9|9, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Chitral 2|9 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 9|9 P & O S N Co.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1000's)

New York, Aug. 25.

	Season To-date	This week	Season 1932/33
Total in sight (excluding linters)	532	183	372
Forwarded to American Mills including Cana and other America (xcluding linters)	322	75	173
Exports from U. S. Ports	419	67	340
Of which to Japan	100	13	41
Of which to China	14	1	36
Of which to Great Britain	50	9	61
Of which to Germany	81	15	66
Stocks at New York	—	135	—
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	2956	—
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1109	—
World's visible supply	—	7927	—
Of which American cotton	—	6186	—
Forwarded to the world's mills (Excluding linters)	890	268	705
Receipts at U'S Ports	357	143	308

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1000's)

Liverpool 25th August:—			
Total forwarded	163	38	144
East Indian forwarded	20	3	13
Total stock	—	862	—
East Indian stock	—	55	—

Narkunda 16|9 P & O S N Co.
Carthage, 23|9 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 8|9, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels N F L Edwards Ltd.

FOR PORT SAID.

Narlsea Court NF. L Dreyfus & Co.
Penghis N F L Dreyfuse & Co.
Helmstruth N F L Dreyfuse & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maidenhead NF G T Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bandra, 30|8 M.M and Co.
Varsova, 31|8, M.M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N. F. F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Pasha N F T M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore. N F P & O S N Co.
Takiwa Maru 29|8 N. Kaisha

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Bhadravati G L D 26-8-33
Bandra G L D 26-8-33
Varsova G L D 26-8-33
Rajputana (boats G L D 26-8-33
Bihar G L D 26-8-33

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

S.S. Trifels for Hamburg.—23 bags gum koraya T Dawoodbhoy: 28 bags gum koraya and 118 bags gum olibonum D Mavji and Co: 35 bags gum koraya K Moolji and Co: 5332 groundnut seed Cotton Agents Ltd: 1236 groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons: 27 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer; 55 bales cotton fly; M Naratammdas aend Co: 53 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.

For Hamburg:—599 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co: 60 bags kang seed and 64 bags mustard seed A Virji and Co; 66 bags mustard seed and 66 bags turmerie M Bhuta and Co: 25 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co: 100 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co: 125 drums castor oil Swastikae Oil Mills Ltd: 70 bales hemp H M Sadik: 47 bales hemp M G A Husein and Co: 146 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co: 231 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Ghent.—59 bales cotton fly N Narottamdas and Co.

For Copenhagan.—55 bales cotton theread waste V A Sane.

For Rotterdam—190 bags mustard seed F Gokelchand: 190 baegs kaeng grain T Laxmidas: 84 bags kum karaya Moolji and Co: 1016 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons: 3280 groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy: 75 cks. animal skins A E Bhumenthal; 50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co: 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd: 55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 55 bags cotton threads waste V A Sane: 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji Co; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp—50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Antwerp: 260 bales hemp Graham Trading Co.

For Passages: 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Malmo: 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Jdyiva: 440 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen: 298 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 63 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For San Francisco: 75 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 71 bales wool raw M Motilal; 12 bales wool raw G Sobhagmal; 42 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co. 125 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co; 4000 bags myrabollams Anglo Siam Corporation; 30 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency; 25 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co.

For Manchester:: 100 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg Co; 50 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Montreal: 13 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Tergestea for Salonica: 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Trieste: 55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Venice: 2037 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Maidenhead for Genoa: 605 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Marseilles: 55 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co.

IMPORTS.

August 28

S S Ellora Agents M M and Co from Busrah: 13 boxes specie; 2016 bags barley; 118 bales animal skins; 25 bags bitumen.

From Karachi: 5 cases silver; 2517 bags wheat; 380 bags gram; 350 bags zira; 367 bags wheat flour; 540 bags apricots.

S S Maur Agents F F Campbell and Co from Bangkok: 490 pieces teak planks; 60 pieces yang squares; 652 pieces teak boards; 39150 pieces scantlings.

From Port Blair: 2500 bags splints; 622 bundles veneers; 39 pieces logs.

S S Kota Radja Agents Volkart Bros from San Francisco: 1488 brls asphalt; 300 brls lub oil.

From Portland: 379 pieces lumber.

From New Orleans: 100 bales cotton; 280 drums lubricating oil; 155 drums lubricating grease; 200 bundles billets.

From Port Arthur: 65 drums lubricating oil; 20 drums lubricating grease.

S S British Soldier Agents A P Oil Co from Abadan: 7612 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S War Sudra Agents H M Tejuja and Bros from Constanza: 3704 tons disel oil in bulk.

S S Ahmedi Agents E S N Co from Tuticorin: 21 bales cotton; 79 bales cotton waste; 168 cases 125 jottas Bengal matches; 70 bags oorid husk; 62 casks dyes dry.

From Alleppey: 103 bags dry ginger; 390 bags cocoanuts; 701 bags copra; 36 bundles coir mats.

From Cochin: 200 bags c n oil cakes; 357 bundles coir yarn; 16 bundles coir rope; 1018 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 230 bales cotton; 51 bags dry ginger; 135 bags copra; 174 bundles coir fibre; 73 bundles coir rope; 62 bundles coir yarn; 934 bags cocoanuts.

From Colombo: 40 bundles gunnies; 200 cylinder cocoanut; 65 H/c tea; 114 bales mattress fibre; 3450 bags copra.

23,281 WORDS ON BUSINESS?

Muenster Painter Beats Munich Man's Record

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Berhard Schumacher, a painter at Muenster, claims to have set up a new world record by writing 23,281 words consisting of 131,628 letters on an ordinary postcard.

The text is nearly 83 pages of Adolf Hitler's book "My Fight." It comprises 236 lines and cannot be read until it has been magnified forty times. It took 64-1|2 hours to write and 20 hours to check.

The previous record for a postcard was 20,000 words and was set up in June by Konard Kuebler, a munich man.—Reuter.

WAR PAYS PROFITEERS

Lehmann-Russbuldt, the well-known German pacifist, has issued another antiwar pamphlet called "Der Krieg als Geschaft" (War as Business). He shows among other things that for every casualty in the World War a profit of 50,000 marks was made.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Receipt from 1st September to 24th Aug.	25,24,196
Same timelast season	20,45,372
Exports from 1st September to 24th August—	
	1932/33
United Kingdom	66,863
Continent	3,55,519
China	1,32,115
Japan	10,63,505
Coast Ports	29,561
U.S.A.	.....
Total	16,47,563
	1931/32
United Kigdom	25,253
Continent	1,25,789
China	2,09,686
Japan	5,46,077
Coast Ports	37,990
U.S.A.	25
Total	9,44,620
Total exports by rail, 1st September 1932 to 24th August 1933	137983
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay 1st September 1932 to 24th August 1933	6,92,910
Same time last year	8,17,731
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay	7,40,689
Same period last year adjusted	7,53,439

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September to 16th August 1933	9,58,036
Same period last year	7,67,506
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1932 to 16th August 1933	9,82,340
Same time last year	7,03,939

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The position of Imperial Bank of India as on Aug. 18:

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
	(Decrease).
Public Deposits	26,33,000
	(Increase).
Other Deposits	4,53,26,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
	(Increase).
Bank's Investments	3,11,86,000
	(Decrease).
Loans	12,11,000
	(Decrease).
Cash Credits	59,55,000
	(Increase).
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,84,000
	(Increase).
Cash	1,65,85,000

Percentage 31.72

HUSBAND ACCUSED OF KIDNAPPING HIS DIVORCED WIFE

The story of how a married girl, who had been divorced, was kidnapped from her maternal grand-mother's house in the Rohtak District by her previous husband and sold to a man, named Zahur, who took her to Sialkot has just come to light, says the "Hindustan Times."

It would appear the girl whose name is Kaniz Fatima was married to a grandson of a man, named Zakir before her mother's death, but soon after she lost her parent, she is stated to have been divorced, when she went to live with her grandmother in the Rohtak District.

It is alleged that recently her divorced husband and his relations abducted her from her grandmother's house, and sold her to Zahur for Rs. 250.

Zahur promised to take her back to her grandmother, but when she reached the Sialkot railway station she learnt from some porter that she had been deceived by Zahur and sought police aid, whereupon Zahur was placed under arrest. Further investigation is proceeding while the girl has been restored to her grandmother.

SOVIET TO BUILD AIR AMBULANCES

Air ambulances and flying hospitals too serve distant corners of the vast Soviet land will be built by the Commissarit of Health, according to a recent announcement.

Eventually the fleet of airplanes for medical service may prove useful in the event of war. Meanwhile it will bring quick relief physicians, surgeons and medicines to places in the Union which do not possess these things.

When necessary, air ambulances will be used to transport patients to hospitals in the larger centres. The government has appropriated 40000000 rubles to begin the construction of the medical air fleet.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN GUJARAT AND RAJPUTANA

General Rainfall In Orissa, East Central India West C. P.., North Punjab And North Hyderabad

POONA, August 28.

Yesterday's depression over Southeast Punjab is filling up. It has caused active monsoon in East Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and East and North Punjab. The monsoon has also been active in Upper Burma, Assam and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, East Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana and North Hyderabad and local in Burma, Assam, Bihar United Provinces, West Central India East Central Provinces, North West Frontier Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Konkan, Mysore, Southeast Madras and North Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Bhamo two; inches; Diamond Island, and Akyab one, Gwa three-quarters; Myitkyina a half, Sibsagar, Silchar and Sambalpur one and a half; Coxs Bazar and Balasore three-quarters; Jessore Chandbali and Naya Dumka a half; Mussooree two, Jagdalpur three-quarters; Bahraich, Bareilly, Guna, Sutna and Saugor a half; Mount Abu three; Fort Sandeman and Ahmedabad one and a half; Ambala, Ludhiana, Dalhousie, Murree, Udaipur, Decca, Dohad and Tankhala one; Hissar, Baroda three-quarters; Simla, Delhi, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Jhalrapatam, and Parachinar a half; Hyderabad, (Deccan), two; Khandala, Madhura and Mysore one and a half; Cochin one; and Mahableshwar a half.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will strengthen round the head of the Bay of Bengal and in Assam, Upper Burma and Pegu and rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in East Gujerat, West Central India, Rajputana, Kumaon Hills and East and North Punjab, and extend in Southwest Punjab and along North-West Frontier.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 28-8-'33: Colaba Point 0.01 inches; Fort 0.00 inches; J J. Hospital 0.11 inches; and Cotton Observatory. Matunga 0.21 inches.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 43.18 inches; Fort 68.28 inches; J.J. Hospital 50.05 inches; and Colaba Laboratory. Matunga 45.75 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 52.55 inches; Fort 59.56 inches; J. J. Hospital 56.04 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 76.11 inches; Fort 83.12 inches and J.J Hospital 76.50 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, August 28.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.00 degrees F., the mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001 inches for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 28.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 28.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.4 degrees (above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees (2.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (3.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10). 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 18.70 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 46.03 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The following table gives details of the rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Agra	0.2	22.9	+4.7
Akola	0.4	26.5	+6.5
Ajmer	0.2	26.5	+11.9
Amraoti	0.6	25.7	+5.1
Allahabad	0.1	17.3	—9.6
Ahmedabad	0.3	31.4	+8.4
Ahmednagar	T	11.3	+0.9
Benares	0.6	20.8	—6.0
BOMBAY	1.4	43.2	—11.0
Bangalore	...	14.5	+2.9
Calcutta	0.3	46.7	+11.6
Cawnpore	0.5	17.4	—5.9
Dehra Dun	0.5	78.7	+18.9
Delhi	3.4	30.7	+13.8
Hyderabad Dn.	T	23.3	+3.9
Hyderabad Sind	...	6.7	+1.4
Indore	0.1	38.5	+16.1
Jhansi	0.1	23.7	—1.7
Jubbulpore	0.6	34.5	—5.0
Jaipur	...	25.9	
Khandwa	0.3	22.7	+3.3
Karachi	...	18.5	+13.1
Lucknow	0.3	9.2	—15.9
Lahore	...	10.6	—1.3
Multan	0.1	2.2	—2.3
Madras	....	4.8	—4.8
Mysore	0.1	12.4	+4.5
Mussoorie	1.8	69.8	+10.3
Mahableshwar	2.0	232.6	+16.3
Nagpur	0.2	42.7	+10.4
Patna	0.1	33.9	+2.7
Poona	...	19.6	+4.5
Peshawar	...	4.3	+0.7
Quetta	...	3.1	+1.8
Ranchi	0.2	32.8	—3.3
Rawalpindi	0.2	23.0	+5.1
Rangoon	0.1	57.8	+0.9
Ratnagiri	0.6	92.7	+14.1
Rajkot	T	18.5	—1.5
Srinagar	...	10.0	+1.8
Simla	0.7	29.8	—9.7

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, Bombay.

CREDIT INFLATION AND HEDGE SELLING

World Wheat Agreement Very Constructive

FOREIGN & TRADE BUYING

American Cotton Crop Looks 13 Million Bales

Bombay, August 28.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on foreign buying but reacted later on Southern hedge selling. Prices again advanced on short covering. Further buying of Government Securities by the Reserve Bank indicates further credit inflation, in spite Roosevelt in his statement says no inflation now. The World Wheat agreement is considered very constructive.

The growing American cotton crop is now believed to be 13 million bales but it is generally believed that any important decline would lead to inflation. This fear is discouraging bears against short sales while all declines influence speculative and trade buying.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 11 to 12 points but prices declined 5 points below previous closing on Southern selling. At the decline shorts were covering their sales which resulted in a small rally and the market closed at a net rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.60c.

The New Orleans cotton futures ruled quiet but steday and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.52c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points. Trading was restricted but more optimistic feeling was evident. There was scattered Bombay buying with scarcity of contracts. The market closed very steady at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Middling American spot prices advanced 14 points at 5.67d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Egyptian futures were also active and prices advanced 5 to 7 points.

REUTERS WEEKLY REVIEW.

The cotton market was comparatively quiet during the week under review. Realising and increased hedge selling early in the week checked rallies, but the declines brought in Trade and Commission House buying, the market appearing to be fluctuating between apprehensions of pressure from the increasing new crop movement and the possibility of inflationary developments.

Complaints are becoming more numerous, particularly of weevil infestation. Accroding to reports from South Japanese interests were heavy buyers of early Texas receipts and were paying higher basis than bids from Europe.

Domestic mills were little interested in Spot markets, being unwilling to buy freely and pay the processing tax of 4.2 cents. until they are sure that they can sell their goods.

Primary Goods Market was quiet but retail business has improved. However considerable uncertainty is felt regarding the immediate effects on consuming demand, as prices will advance on increased production costs.

12 CENTS NEXT MONTH.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

The initiation of inflation in America and the satisfactory working of the National Recovery Act as explained by President Roosevelt in his speech on the 25th instant caused a further improvement in commodity prices.

Most of the industries especially steel report a satisfactory improvement in business. Important deliberations to-day between britain and America are expected to bear substantial results in the dollar sterling exchange leading to a general rise in commodities. According to our information from Wall Street President Roosevelt is expecting to raise commodity prices to 1924|1925 level in co-operation with Britain and the general feeling is he will succeed in this programme.

We are informed that despite Southern hedge selling the large Western operators who initiated the bull campaign last May are again accumulating contracts and seem confident of a reduced crop estimate at the next Bureau and another upward swing in prices to around 12 cents by the middle of September.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October
highest 9.77+.12 (10 a.m.)
lowest 9.60—.05 (10-53 a.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

General view still is that it is safe to buy on breaks as lower prices would cause inflationary action. Crop looks thirteen million.

Messrs. Breul Co., have received the following cable dated 26th instant from their New York friends:—

"Advance unlikely owing to weight of hedges, unless Government inflation."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Further buying Government securities by Reserve Banks indicates further credit inflation in spite Roosevelt's statement no inflation now. World wheat agreement very constructive.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-12 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall in Ft. Smith District (Arkansas), Oklahoma and Amerillo District (North-West Texas). Entire belt partly cloudy.

1-01 p.m. Liverpool—Rather better sentiment, Bombay and Continent buying.

Cool nights. Light to moderate rainfall Georgia.

Liverpool representative of the New York cotton Exchange cabled as:—

"Tentative estimate foreign production this season 11,265 against 12,956, carryover last month indicatde in vbgkqjfffffffi month 15,910 of which 12,021 American. Increased production foreign indicated in Egypt India and Brazil."

(opening.)
New York December
highest .... 9.99 (10-15 a.m.)
lowest 9.81

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—Grains think success London wheat conference will eventually cause higher prices cotton stronger on weakness. Dollar considered due commencement real inflation.

Crop looks 13 million but speculators and trade inclined to buy on breaks believing material decline certain to bring inflationary action.

New York:—Currency expansion postponed other market factors conflicting for present prefer avoid commitments.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The local Gold market again ruled firm to-day on fears of further improvement in Franc. Silver market was quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. China closing advices were quiet but with scattered covering there was no effect on the prices in the local market.

	Rs	as.	p.
Ready Silver	55	5	0
Bhadarva	55	8	0
Aso	55	13	0
Ready Gold	31	12	3
Bhadarva	31	12	9
Aso	31	13	3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The local cotton futures market ruled very steady on improved buying influenced by bullish foreign advices. There was scarcity of contracts and the market displayed good undertone.

At the opening Broach A./M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 208/8 against expected opening at Rs. 207. There was general buying which advanced prices to Rs. 209/4. At this level there was scattered liquidation which resulted in a small relapse and Broach A.-M. was quoted at Rs. 208/10.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points but was reported 1 point higher which influenced buying in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 209. Later on Liverpool was 4 points down which caused long liquidation and prices eased off. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach A./M.	207-1/2
Oomra D./J.	177/0
Bengal D./J.	151/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	157
Bengal FG	154
Sindh-Punjab Fine	157
Sindh-Punjab FG	154
Wardha-Hingt Fine	186/88
Nagpur Savner Fine	186/88
Yeotmal Fine	182
Arvi Fine	183
Ellichpur Fine	182
Amraot-Berar Fine	178
Khamgaon Fine	178
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	166
Muthia FG	148
Jalna/Sailu FG	168
Burwah Sanavad FG	178
Ujjain/Shujuaulpur FG	178
Broach FG	190/91
Punjab/American	203
Punjab/American mix	188
Cambodia	248/53
Miraj/Sangli	188/93
Compta Good	193
Bagalkot	178/83
Busoga	326
Kampala	330

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	3 Days.	This year
Khandesh		220,324
Central India		207,900
Barsi and Nagar		134,431
Hyderabad-Gaorani	14	55,949
Berar	100	470,730
Central Provinces		136,603
Total Oomras	114	1,225,937
Dholera	157	296,685
N.-W. Provinces		8,155
Rajputana	32	84,387
Sind-Punjab		107,256
Broach		327,831
Coompta & Dharwar	499	95,772
Westerns-Northerns	474	74,923
Cocoanada	102	115
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	145	60,852
Persian	35	7,758
American		75,196
Egyptian & African	837	160,738
Comilla Burma & other sorts		188
Total	2,395	2,522,793

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

1st Sept. to 24th August

In full-pressed Bales.

	26-8-33	This year
Europe	3,481	422,382
Japan & China	1,500	1,295,615
Coast Ports		29,561
Up-country by Rail		137,083
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,783
Total	4,981	1,888,424

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 28th day of August 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

April-May 1934.

(B. T).
10-30 Rs. 207/4
12-30 Rs. 209/
1-30 Rs 208/12
2-30 Settlement
4-30 Rs. 208/12
5-30 Rs. 206/12
April-May.
Highest 209/8
Lowest 206/8

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Java Ready	14	10	3
S. S. Pasha	4	14	0
S. S. Nizam	4	13	3
July Shipment	4	13	9
August Shipment	4	13	0
September Shipment	4	13	3
C./D. Shipment	4	13	6
African Ready	14	10	3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

3½ p.c. G P N Sett.	85-8-6
3½ p.c. G P N Cash	85-9-6
4 p.c 1960/70 Sett.	98-4-0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98-5-6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113-3-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-5-6
TAX-FEES.	
5 per cent 1950 Mysore	112-0
5½ per cent 1938 Mysore	109-0
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	108-1-6
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95-0-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101-13
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102-2-0
4½ p.c. 1934 Cash	102-5
4½ p.c. 1955/60	105-12-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106-12
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	104-10
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108
6½ p.c. 1935 T B Cash	107-10
CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	94
4 p.c. M Deb. 1974	93
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	106
6 per cent M Deb 1954	116-0
6 p.v. K P T 1956	106
6½ per cent B I T 1937	107-10

3½ per cent. G P Notes opened at Rs. 85-9-0 firms up to Rs. 85/13/6 but closed steady at Rs. 85/8/6.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, August 26.

Broach A./May opening 206-1/2; highest 206-1/2; lowest 206-1/2; closing 208-1/4.

Oomra D./J. opening 176-1/2; highest 178-1/4; lowest 176-1/2; closing 177-3/4.

Bengal D./J. opening 150-1/2; highest 152-1/2; lowest 150-1/2; closing 152-1/2.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool: October 139; January 171; March 110.

Bombay—Liverpool: Broach A. May 207; Liverpool May 5.66 Rs. 39-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: Broach A./May 207; New York May 10.30 Rs. 39-1/2 at 4.64-1/2 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	1933-34	1932-33
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 26-8-33 v	376000	322000
Receipts Yesterday 26-8-33	19000	14000
Exports to date 26-8-33	425000	376000
Stock at Ports 25-8-33	2956000	3351000
Stock Interior Towns 25-8-33	1109000	1269000
Stock Liverpool 25-8-33	862000	787000
Visible Supply 25-8-33	6186000	6470000
Quantity in Sight 25-8-33	532000	372000
Quantity out of Sight 25-8-33	890000	705000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Castorseed Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/13/6 Highest Rs. 27/2 Closing Rs. 27/1/6

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/11 Highest 28/14/6 Lowest Rs. 28/9/6 Closing Rs. 28/14

Linseed Delivery December Opening Rs. 7/ Closing Rs. 7/1

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 29/12 Lowest Rs. 29/10 Closing Rs. 29/11/0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	14
Berar	100
Dhollera	157
Rajputana	32
Compta-Dharwar	499
Western-Northerns	474
Coconada	102
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	145
Persians	35
Egyptians	280
East Africans	557
Total Cotton	2,395
	Cwts.
Wheat	10,321
Linseed	15,878
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	161
Gingellyseed	595
Poppyseed	36
Groundnuts	5,053
Castorseed	394
Rice	11,773
Myrabollams	1,149
Cottonseed	3,680
Mowraseed	107
Gram	2,966
Joowar	870
Barley	12
Bajree	4,766
Coal	Tons. 4,192

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 28.

B C RATE:—
T T and D D 1/6

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T and D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Oct.

New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 290 1/2 nominal.
Banks selling T T 288 1/2 nominal
Banks buying T T 283 1/2 nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 610.
Banks buying D D 620.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling DD 59 nominal

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/2 nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 93 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 84

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling DD 59 nominal.

BERLIN:—
Banks selling DD 99 1/2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.63 26th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/16 28th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 28th instant.
London/Paris 82.00 26th inst.
London/Belgium 23.00 26th instant.
London/Switzerland 16.66 26th instant.
London/Italy 60.75 26th instant.
London/Berlin 13.45 26th inst.
London/Holland 7.95 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.38 26th instant.
London/New York 4.62 26th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-9-4 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 15/16 26th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 1/16 26th instant.
Silver New York Ready 37 1/2 26th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1/2 per cent 26th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3/4 per cent 26th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN PIECEGOODS

Current quotations of local mode piecegoods and yarns issued by the Bombay Millowner's Association on August 25 are as under:—

Grey Unbleached—

	Rs. a. p. per lb.
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 10 9
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 3
Shirtings	0 9 9
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)	0 10 6
Drills	0 8 6
T Cloths	0 9 9
Domesteics	0 9 6
Domestics	0 10 0
Salita	0 9 9
Chadars	0 10 0
White Bleached—	per piece
Longcloth	Not quoted
Striped Shirting	3 1 0
Twills	Not quoted
Dyed Goods—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	Not quoted
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	Not quoted
Fancy Goods—	
Susi, Grey Weft	1 12 6
Susi Check	Not quoted
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Striped Drills	2 13 0
Kashmere Cloth	2 12 0
	per dozen
Towels	Not quoted
Yarn—	per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	0 3 6
6 1/2s All Waste	0 4 0
8-1/2s	0 5 0
10 1/2s	0 5 6
12 1/2s	0 6 6
16s	0 7 0
20s	0 7 6
24s	0 9 3
32s	0 9 9
40s	0 11 6

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

As a result of satisfactory result of this World Wheat Conference, prices are gradually improving Liverpool and Chicago markets were firm and there was a better enquiry to-day. As anticipated exporters are keen buyers of Linseed and prices are firming up.

Wheat Sept.	4	9	3
Wheat May	4	11	3
Wheat January	4	13	6
Linseed Sept.	3	12	6
Linseed May	3	1	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Long Liquidation At The Advance

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FIRM

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The Share Bazar opened very steady to-day with speculative shares showing a rise of about Rs. 5. The opening tone was cheerful but the rise met with scattered long liquidation which in the absence of any important buying wiped off the improvement attained at the opening.

Government Securities ring was active with fresh speculative buying. There are rumours of a new rupee loan which induced nervous short covering.

In view of uncertain economic development in foreign countries the local market is expected to fluctuate irregularly without any definite price tendency. Heavy

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 795; 88.
Century 232; 30.
Central India 323.
Colaba 88; 89-6.
Crescent 48.
Fazalbhoy 292; 90-10.
Kohinoor 158-12; 58-2.
New Great 163; 61.
Pearl 180; 74; 76.
Simplex 82; 81.
Swadeshi 252; 51.
Bundi 26-14; 12; 11.
I. Cement 214; 11.
T. Steel Dfd. 203; 4; 197; 200.
T. Steel Ord. 55-8; 10; 4; 54-12; 55; 54-14.
B. Steam 285-10.
B. Burma 388; 89; 85.
Tata Hydro 161-9.
Andhra 1471; 62; 60.
Tram Ord. 141-14; 43-2; 42-13.

rains in many parts have done considerable damage to standing crops and there seems to be no prospect for any material improvement in the purchasing power of masses.

Cements were steady. Bombay Dyeings closed at 788/12 after touching 793/2. Fazuls finished at 290 and Pearls were on offer at 176/4. New Greats ruled steady at 161/4 and Nagpores slightly looked up to 323/12. Andhras eased to 1,460 and Powers weakened to 1,007/8 to close at 1,010, after advancing to 1,027/8. Bombay Trams improved to 143/12. Gwaliors were in demand at 91. Burmas closed at 385. Orientals shot up to 3,625. Tata Ordys were quiet at 54/14 and deferreds were priced at 200 at the close.

Bombay, August 28.

Ahmedabad Advance	336|4
Bombay Dyeing	788|12
Century	230|10
Central India	323|12
Colaba Land	89|6
Crescent	48-12
Dawn	470-0
Ebrahim Pabhaney	92|8
Finlay	100-0
Fazulbhoy	290|10
Gokak	120|10
Hindustan	1805xd
Indian Mfg.	1,695-0
Indian Bleaching	182|8
Indore|Malwa	345
Kastoorchand	5/4
Khatau	76-4
Kohinoor	158|2
Lakshmi	845
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	61
Mysore	98-2
New Great	161|14
Oosmanshahi Mills	113
Pearl	176|4
Phoenix	336-4
Sholapur	3225-0
Sassoon Silk	48-12
Swan	70-10
Simplex	81-4
Swadeshi	251|6
Tata Mills	30-4
Vishnu Mills	1587
BANK SECTION	
Bank of India	104|2
Baroda Bank	91-0
Central Bank	23-2
Bombay Provincial	51-0
Imperial F.P.	1202
Imperial P.P	292-8
Union Bank	4-10-6
HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	150-0
Andhra Valley Ord.	1460
Bombay Tram Ordy	142-13
Broach Electric	11/12
Karachi Electric	185-0
Surat Electric	167-8
Suburban Electric	131-4
Tata Hydro Ordy.	161-9
Tata Power Ordy.	1020
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	26|11
Gwalior Cement	84
Indian Cement	309-6
Katni Cement Ordy.	295-10
Katni Cement Def.	1020
Okha Cement	131-14
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15|12
Shahabad Cement	290
Shivrajpore	18-4
United Cements	65|12
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Andhra Valley pref.	1235
Bombay Steam pref	272-8
Bombay Tram pref.	75-8
Central India pref.	513-12
Katni 1st pref.	122-8
Katni 2nd pref.	136-4
Punjab Cement pref	14/1
Tata Hydro Pref.	125|10
Tata I and S and pref	161/14
Tata I and S 2nd pref	100/12
Tata Power pref.	1307|8
Vishnu pref.	620
DEBENTURES	
6 per cent Andhra Valley Deb	108-4
6½ per cent Bombay Tel Deb	56-4
7 per cent Sholapur Deb	96-10
6 per cent Tata Hydro Deb	108-10
RAILWAY SECTION	
Ahmedabad Prantej	802-6
Amritsar Patti Old	114-8
Central Provinces	81/8
Dhond Baramati	81-4
Guzerat	60/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	85-0
Larkhana	81-0
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd	82-0
Pachora Jammer	62-0
Sara Sirajgunj	82-8
Sialkot Narowal	92-4
Sind Light	55
Tapty Valley	702-8
Upper Sind Light	87-0
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	213
Br. Burma Petrol	31-6
Bombay Burma Old	385-10
Bombay Burma New	133-2
Bombay Steamer	285-10
Bombay Telephone	87|12
Belapur Sugar	201-14 Oct.
Indian Radio ordy.	475-0
Indian Radio def.	508|12
Indian Mercantile	42-4
McKenzies	59-0
New India Assurance	227-6
Jupiter Insurance	11-5
Oriental Insurance	3625
Vulcan Insurance	72
Port Cannign	686
Scindia Steam	11|8
Tata Construction	62-12
Tata I. and S. Ordy	54-14
Tata I. and S. Def.	200
Tata Oil	23-8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Opening Quotations

London, Aug. 28.

Messrs. R. K. Motishaw and Co., have received the following opening quotations of Indian Sterling Loans on the London Stock Exchange by cable:—

	£
3 p. c.	71-3/8
3-1/2 p. c.	83-3/8
4-1/2 p. c.	107-3/4
4 p. c. new Premium	4

Tone:—Dull.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 265/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20/

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 65/ per ton.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

T. T. on London:—

Previous Close	1-2 15/16
To-day's Opening	1-2 15/16
To-day's Closing	1-2 7/8
Difference	—1/16

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO COTTON CROP

Heavy Rains In Khandesh

Messrs. Tejpal Khimjee and Co. write from Sailu under date August 25 as under:—

The first four days of the week were sunny. Next two days were frequented with slight showers, but the last night was stormy with heavy rainfall marking inches 3-60, causing heavy damage to the standing cotton plants. Nearly one hundred houses fell down. Plants in some of the fields have been uprooted and washed away while in many of the rest they have been bent down. Still there are signs of more rain, though the crop is in want of sunshine throughout the coming ten days. The moss germs on the plants have been totally ruined. The cotton crop is estimated at about 75 p. c., while at other centres such as Nander, Parbhani, Purnia, etc., is estimated at about 50 to 32 p. c.

Rainfall during the week 5.30, inches, Total up to date 24.09 inches and at the same time last year 17.99 inches.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1008

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

MENACE TO BOMBAY'S TRADE

"Import Duty On Foreign Cotton Should Not Be Imposed"

Commissioner's Recommendation Commended To Corporation

The question of amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Municipal Corporation to levy town duty on all cotton imported into the city of Bombay from foreign countries is finally dropped on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner.

It will be recalled that on 18th February 1932, the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution requesting the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee to report on the desirability to amend the Municipal Act so as to levy town duty on all cotton coming from foreign countries.

TO RETAIN CITY'S TRADE.

Soon after this resolution was passed, the East African Cotton Mrchants' Association sent a letter to the Municipal Commissioner stating that large quantities of Egyptian aned East African cotton are imported in the first place into Bombay and then diverted to upcountry places like Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, etc; that out of about 1,80,000 bales of East African cotton imported into Bombay, about a hundred thousand bales are sent upcountry by railway; that ports in Kathiawar are casting envious glances on this traffic, and that it appears from newspaper reports that some of the Ahmedabad mills have already booked East African cotton to be imported via certain ports in Kathiawar; that with the imposition of a town duty on East African cotton, the Bombay Municipality will be giving an inducement to the diversion of the cotton trade of Ahmedabad from the port of Bombay to other ports; that the handling charges in Bombay are already high and that any addition to these charges will further handicap the trade in Bombay; that the diversion of the import of about a hundred thousand bales of East African Cotton and possibly a similar quantity of Egyptian only react unfavourably on the revenues of the Bombay Port Trust but also on the revenues of the Municipality.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Millowners' Association, Bombay Port Trust and other varied bodies also supported the above contention and expressed a hope that the proposal would be negatived by the corporation.

NO IMPORT DUTY

The Municipal Commissioner opined that the proposal to impose cotton duty should be abandoned.

The Law, Revenue and General purposes Committee after carefully going through the question recommended to the corporation to approve of the Commissioner's recommendations and in the interest of the cotton trade of the city, the proposal to levy town duty on the imports of foreign cotton should be dropped.

Indian Cotton For Lancashire

Mr. Anklesaria Explains Scheme At Manchester By Which Increased Supplies Can Be Ensured?

LONDON, August 16.
(By Air Mail).

The following is a report of a meeting held at Manchestero on Wednesday, August 9, when the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee (of which Sir Richard Jackson is the Chairman) met Mr. N.N. Anklesaria, M.L.A., (who represents the Broach area in the Legislative Assembly in India):—

The question of establishing more intimate relations between the Cotton Manufacturers and others interested as buyers of Indian Cotton in Lancashire on the one hand and the Cotton Grower and Consumer of Cotton Cloth in India, on the other, was discussed by the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee at a special meeting convened for the purpose at Manchester, with Mr. N.N. Anklesaria, member of the Indian Legislative Assembly representing the Broach and Surat Cotton area of India.

ROLE OF MEDIATOR.

Mr. Anklesaria stated that the voice of the Indian Agriculturist and cotton grower who was also the largest cotton cloth consumer had, hitherto failed to reach the British Government and was rarely audible ever, at Delhi and Simla. Mr. Anklesaria stressed the fact that the Indian Cotton Manufacturer by his wealth and organisation, and by his self-arrogation of the role of a mediator between the Indian Government and the Congress agitator, whom he (the millowner) secretly financed had acquired quite a disproportionate influence and importance in the Councils of the Government of India and with the British public men to the prejudice of the just claims and interests of the Indian cotton growers and the Indian cotton cloth consumer. Lancashire was bound to help the Indian Agriculturist in fulfilment of the undertaking of her representatives at Ottawa which was the main consideration which influenced the Assembly members representing the Agriculturist interest, when they consented to the Ottawa Agreement. If Lancashire failed to realise her obligations to the Indian Cotton Grower who had in her interest shouldered the enormous burden of 75 per cent. cotton duties against Japanese cloth and thereby incurred the risk of losing his most important market in Japan for his raw product, the Indian agriculturist and those representing him in the Assembly will have, perforce, to revise their attitude towards Japan and the other potential rivals of Lancashire in the Indian market.

SCHEME OF LARGER SUPPLIES

Mr. Anklesaria also outlined a scheme under which Lancashire would be able, (a) to get larger supplies of the long stapled variety of the Indian cotton, (b) buy larger quantities of the medium stapled Indian Cotton in a pure unadulterated form, and (c) sell her cloth in increasing quantities in the Indian market.

Finally, Mr. Anklesaria pointing out the dangers of delay said that the present was the most opportune time for Lancashire to act.

Mr. Anklesaria appealed to Lancashire to avail herself of these conditions to her great and certain advantage.

The Committee who heard Mr. Anklesaria with great attention, definitely realised that his statement contained a lot of matter of much interest, and they were particularly impressed with the part of his scheme which related to the increased supplies of the superior variety of cotton from India, and the larger consumption by Lancashire of the medium stapled cotton which at present was being largely exported to Japan from India

The Committee also felt that they had learnt a great deal about the interests of the Indian Agriculturists from Mr. Anklesaria's remarks, and that every thing possible would be done in this country to work in co-operation with the Indian cotton growers.—Reuter.

VISITOR RELIEVED OF HIS WALLET

Taj Mahal Hotel Servant Running Into Sweeper's Lane Arrested & Cash Found In His Pocket

A story of how a visitor to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Billiard Room was relieved of his wallet containing Rs. 550 from his coat pocket was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday morning when a servant in the employ of the Taj Mahal Hotel was placed on a charge of theft.

WALLET MISSING.

Mr. Coleman, in his evidence deposed that he had gone to the Taj Mahal Hotel on the night of August 25 and was playing a game of Billiards. He had left his coat hanging on the chairs at the time. On returning home he found his wallet which contained Rs. 550 was missing. He returned to the hotel the following morning and reported the loss to the Manager. He also pointed out one of the servants who was seen moving about in a suspicious manner near the spot where the coat was placed The servant was questioned and the wallet was found concealed under the carpet. The servant then ran out of the room on to the road.

ARRESTED IN SWEEPER'S LANE.

Sergeant Glendenning who was at the time on patrol duty saw the accused, running into a sweeper's lane near Ready-money Building. He arrested him and on examining him found Rs. 30 in his pocket. The wallet was found to contain only Rs. 300 and Rs. 220 was missing.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and deferred passing sentence till September 1.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER

Surrendered Muslim Seaman Remanded To Police Custody

Abdul Khalig Nabibux who surrendered himself on Sunday afternoon to the Dongri Police was placed on Monday before Mr. P. L. Thakker. Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon charged with attempted murder of his wife.

In their remand application the police stated that the suspect, a seafaring man had a quarrel with his wife on Saturday as he had heard that she was unfaithful to him. During the quarrel, he fired three shots from a revolver, one of the bullets entering the woman's thigh. Another woman who, intervened also got slight injuries. His wife Fatma is lying in the G. T. Hospital.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till September 9.

AMANULLAH IN TURKEY

Ex-Monarch No Longer Takes Interest In Politics

ISTANBUL, July 31.
(By Mail.)

Ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan, accompanied by his wife, has arrived here from Rome.

The former monarch declared that he no longer took any interest in politics.

Amanullah knows Turkey well and at one time it was thought that he would make his home in Istanbul. This summer he expects to make a short stay on the banks of the Bosphorus.—Reuter.

BROACH-PANCHMAHAL AMALGAMATION

Huge Protest Meeting At Godhra

(From A Correspondent.)
GODHRA, August 28.

Grave discontent prevails in Panchmahal because, inspite of the repeated requests of Panchmahal people the Government have amalgamated Broach and Panchmahals. The Government have also decided to have the headquarters of the amalgamated district at Broach though all the points are in favour of Godhra.

A big mass meeting was held at Godhra on the 27th evening. Mr. Amulakhrai Desai, Inamdar presiding.

Khansaheb Saherwala, Inamdar, Indurai, Messrs. Manilal Mehta, M.L.C., Mr. Keshavlal Modi, Bhagat and others spoke protesting against the amalgamation of the districts, against selecting Broach as headquarters and the introduction of a bill by the Government to amend the District Local Broach Act.

An influential Committee to do the needful has been appointed.

NO SMOKING BY WOMEN!

Nazi Campaign In Rhineland Pilgrimage

COLOGNE, July 29.
(By Mail).

The Nazis at Kevelaer, the well-known Rhineland pilgrimage town, have launched a campaign to prevent women smoking in public there

Thousands of Catholic pilgrims visit Kevelaer each year to pray before the picture of Our Lady of Kevelaer preserved in the Church.

Many of the inhabitants consider that the habit of women smoking in public does not attune with the holy character of the town.

The Nazis have asked the proprietors of restaurants and places of entertainment to prohibit women from smoking in their establishments.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT & MOTOR CODE

Compromise, Where Price Fixing Not Mentioned

FORD STANDS ALOOF

15 Million Of Nation's Workers .. Under Its Scope?

HYDEPARK, (New York), August 28.

The Motorcar Code which President Roosevelt last signed represents the compromise. Ford Motors not participating and provides 35 to 48 hour week and a minimum wage of 40 to 43 cents per hour, but price-fixing is not mentioned in it.

Manufacturers are permitted to hire, promote or pay off their workers on merits regardless of their affiliation to any organisation.

This provision, labour accepts on the understanding that it does not infringe collective bargaining clause and with the reservation that its inclusion in any other code will be opposed.

Fifteen million out of nation's 40 million workers are now working under the code.—Reuter's Special.

BOMB PROOF CARS FOR GANGSTERS

Police Seize Three "Armouries On Wheels"

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (By Mail).

Three brand new cars specially remodelled for gangsters on the latest lines have been seized by the New York police.

All the three have bullet-proof steel coachwork and one even has its chassis shielded as a precaution against bombing. They contain built-in cupboards for shotguns and machine guns.

One of the cars is lined on the roof, inside, sides and underneath with bullet-proof steel. Even its bonnet which has inside locks, is lined with extra steel. All its glass is an inch thick, and the windows can be raised an inch or so, to leave a slit for firing.

A button neatly concealed beneath an ash tray, opens a cabinet built into the back of the front seat and releases the rear seat to disclose a gun rack.—Reuter.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Dr. Patwardhan Urges Its Importance On Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Aug. 26.

The Ganesh Festival is now in full swing

Dr. Patwardhan delivered a lecture in the Ganesh Theatre on the constructive programme of the Congress.

It was only as a result of the advocacy of nation building programme by the saints of Maharashtra like Dnaneshwar Tukaram and Ramdas said the speaker, that the nation could produce a hero like Shivaji for whose mission of Swaraj the ground was thus already prepared. The same circumstances produced Mazzini in Italy and it was at the same ideal according to Dr Patwardhan that Mahatma Gandhi was driving the nation through the agency of the Congress.

panic among the attacking troops. The second caused a troop of special cavalry to turn tail and disappear. The third burst the barrel of the gun and killed a number of Jovan's friends standing near. But the Turkish ranks were broken and the attack was repelled

Jovan took part in the two Balkan wars and the Great War. With him fought four of his sons and twenty grandsons—many of whom did not return. But Jovan still has more than 50 living descendants in Andritievitza.—Reuter.

Sensational Arrest In Bombay Hotel

"Wanted" Ludhiana Man Charged With Abduction Of Minor Girl And Theft Of Jewellery

Acting on certain information given by one Satyapal, to the Princess Street Police, Sub-Inspector Shevde arrested on Sunday evening one Hensraj Beharilal and detained him on suspicion in connection with the abduction of a 10-year old girl of Ludhiana and theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,000.

The suspect was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday morning and ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500 cash, with two sureties in like amount.

"WANTED AT LUDHIANA."

In their application for a remand of the suspect into custody, the Police alleged that one Satyapal, had given them information that the suspect was wanted by the Ludhiana Police to answer a charge of abducting a ten-year-old girl named Savitravibai, daughter of Tilikaram of Ludhiana. The father of the girl had lodged a complaint that Rs. 2,000 worth of jewellery had also been robbed. The suspect was apprehended at the Royal Punjab Hotel on Sunday evening and taken in custody. The girl Savitravibai has been sent to the children's Home at Umerkhadi, and the Police Surgeon is to examine the girl to find out her age.

The Police have so far found on inquiries that the suspect had sold a part of the jewellery in order to maintain the girl and himself, while in Bombay. A portion of the jewellery had also been recovered. As the Police were making inquiries at Ludhiana, they applied for a remand of the suspect.

BAILED OUT.

Mr. S.A. Shete objected to a remand and requested that the suspect should be enlarged on bail. The Magistrate passed orders accordingly.

BOMBAY BULLION BROKER ARRESTED

Alleged Theft Of Gold Bars And Sovereigns Valued At Rs. 2000 From Safe In Exchange Vault

A bullion broker who has been doing business on a fairly large scale was arrested on Saturday night, on a complaint lodged by Ujjamsey Vanmalidas, a merchant of Ahmedabad.

Vadilal Shanker, the accused was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday morning charged with the theft of Gold bars and Sovereigns valued at Rs. 2,000. The Magistrate passed orders releasing the accused on a bail of Rs. 500 cash with two sureties in a like amount and to report himself at the Police Station daily.

Sub-Inspector Shevde in applying for a remand of the accused for 14 days stated that the accused was in the employ of the complainant. Seth Vanmalidas came to Bombay on Saturday morning bringing with him three bars of gold weighing 960 tolas and 72 sovereigns. These were deposited in the Bullion Exchange safe deposit vault where the accused had rented a safe for depositing their valuable property.

SAFE FOUND EMPTY

Subsequently Vamalidas succeeded in selling two bars of gold which were duly removed from the safe and delivered to the purchaser A further sale of the sovereigns and one bar weighing 26 tolas was arranged and the accused was asked to go and deliver the same. The accused, it is reported to his master that the key was lost. The master then accompanied by the accused wnet to the Bullion Exchange and lodged a complaint. The safe was broken open and it was found that it was empty

A complaint was lodged and the accused was arrested on suspicion.

WARRIOR FOR 80 YEARS!

Man Of 115 Tells Stories Of His Brave Adventures

BELGRADE, (By Mail.)

A hundred years ago Jovan Dedovitch was fighting the Turks. To-day he is 115. He is one of the oldest inhabitants of the village on Andritjevitza—but he is a warrior still at heart. He has spent 80 years of his life under arms, and he loves to tell stories of his brave adventures. Most gladly of all he tells the story of how he won a battle between the Turks and Montenegrins by the use of a gun of his own invention and manufacture.

It was in 1840, when his tribe, the Vasejevitchs, were repelling one of the numerous attempts of the Turks to conquer them. Jovan, with the help of a local smith, devised a special gun. The first blow blew up a Turkish ammunition wagon and caused a

FIVE GIRLS SAVED FROM DROWNING

Muslim Girl Pulls Them To Bank & Applies Artificial Respiration

BELGRADE, July 31 (By Mail).

A young Moslem girl of Dervent (Bosnia) has saved five friends from death by drowning within a few minutes.

The continuous heatwave tempted the five Muslim girls to seek a lonely pool in the River Ikrina where they began to bathe. None of them was a good swimmer, the water was deep and soon they were all in grave difficulties.

Hearing their cries, Alija Husitchitch, another Moslem girl, ran to the spot and dived in fully dressed in her thick cloak. She pulled them all to the bank, one after the other, and applied artificial respiration to two, who were unconscious when she reached them they were taken to hospital for treatment, but later allowed to go home.—Reuter.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. ted Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay.